

The Weather

Today—Mostly cloudy and warmer with rain most of day; colder at night. Yesterday—High, 37; low, 30. Fuel-oil consumption to date, 37 per cent of yearly allotment.

The Washington Post

Single Copy Price 5c

No. 25,036

Published as Second Class Matter, Postoffice, Washington, D. C.

Copyright, 1945, By The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON: MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1945

CARRIER DELIVERY \$1.10 per Month Daily, 5c per Day. Sunday, 10c. C. O. D. \$1.10 per Month.

Nazis Will Never Give Up, Hitler Says

More Than 45 Killed, Scores Hurt in Utah Train Wreck

Patton Unleashes Full-Scale Offensive

Yanks Lunge At Neck of Nazi Bulge In Belgium

First Army Retakes Rochefort; 3000 Planes Blast Enemy Troop, Supply Lines

Paris, Dec. 31 (AP).—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army struck Saturday with a full-scale offensive northeast of Bastogne, aiming at the 12-to-14-mile-wide neck of the German bulge in Belgium in an apparent attempt to split Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt's three armies.

A censor-delayed dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball said tonight the hard-charging American tank general had wrested the initiative from the wily German marshal 14 days after the German waves rolled out of the Reich and stalled the Allied winter offensive.

The big push was launched after Patton's veterans had smashed the bold bid by three of von Rundstedt's divisions to sever the Bastogne corridor.

Rochefort Recaptured The U. S. First Army, hammering away to the west, recaptured Rochefort at the tip of the German wedge in Belgium 25 miles west of Bastogne.

Today von Rundstedt's supply lines were under heavy assault from more than 3000 Allied planes while swarming British and American fighter-bombers ripped at the heart of his Belgian and Luxembourg positions ahead of the charging Third Army.

An Associated Press correspondent with American forces in Belgium said it was estimated that the neck of the German salient above Bastogne had been squeezed to 12 or 14 miles by a nose-like squeeze from north and south.

Field dispatches said some quarters believed the Nazi commander, defeated in his attempt at a quick breakthrough to the Meuse or Liege, would be forced to withdraw and try an attack elsewhere.

Thrown Back on Defense The enemy was thrown back on the defense all along the Bulge, reports up to Saturday morning disclosed, but the rising tempo of enemy fighter thrusts from Holland to Alsace suggested the Germans may strike elsewhere to take advantage of the diversion of Allied forces.

The German communique declared that half of all the forces on the Western Front now were engaged in the winter battle between the Meuse and the Moselle and said the focal points of fighting were around Bastogne and Rochefort.

Rochefort, graveyard of German hopes for a breakthrough to the Meuse, fell at mid-day Saturday after sanguinary fighting in which both sides poured artillery and mortar fire into each other's battle lines. The Germans suddenly pulled out of the town under American pressure.

Turned back three miles from the Meuse, the Germans had fallen back 12 miles east to this one-famous Belgian health resort and dug in.

Nazis Lose 57 Tanks The three-division German attack on the Bastogne corridor, which has been driven into the heart of their salient from the south, cost the Germans 57 tanks, 25 of them knocked out by Doughboys who held firm as the Germans hammered at them from both the east and west.

Through the fifth day without a German gain, the Americans kept up the blows Saturday which now have brought them up against the dug-in enemy defense line at points where a week ago von Rundstedt's divisions were rampaging through Belgium and Luxembourg.

As the battle shaped up into slugging match, the Germans stalled speculatively across the Roer River north of Aachen and into the United States Seventh Army lines in the northeast corner of France.

It was no secret here that some new German attack in relative force is likely any place from See WAR, Page 2, Column 2.

45 Feared Dead, Scores Hurt in Utah Wreck

Many Servicemen Among Victims of Preholiday Tragedy

Ogden, Utah, Dec. 31 (AP).—About 45 persons were killed and approximately the same number injured when the second section of Westbound Southern Pacific Limited No. 21 crashed into the rear of the first section 17 miles west of here at 5:40 a. m. today.

Carl Olsen, the line's general agent here, said 29 bodies had been counted and others were trapped in the wreckage, where crews worked with torches to cut them loose. Seven bodies were near one window.

Some of the victims were wounded veterans returning from overseas.

The first relief train arrived here at 1 p. m., Mountain War Time, with 15 bodies. Only one was a civilian.

Olsen said seven were Navy personnel, six Army and one a Marine.

Capt. Arthur E. Smith, public relations officer at the Hill

Engineer May Have Had Heart Attack

Ogden, Utah, Dec. 31 (AP).—Belief that an engineer possibly died of a heart attack a few short seconds before his fast mail and express train ploughed into a jammed passenger train was expressed tonight by investigators.

The engineer, James McDonald of Ogden, was found dead in his locomotive cab after the crash.

Investigators said a brakeman from the passenger train placed flares on the track after the Pacific Limited came to a halt. According to McDonald's friend, M. E. Hardman, the engineer seemed to wave his hands in acknowledgment of the flares but did nothing to stop the train even after it passed over and exploded torpede warnings on the track.

The brakeman was killed; it is thought one of the cars turned over on him.

Field who flew in an Army plane with 300 feet of the wreck, said the engine of the second section was almost completely inside the first train's rear passenger car.

At least three cars were telescoped. See WRECK, Page 2, Column 7.

Backdraft Blows Flame

Five Firemen Injured Fighting Blaze as 8 Waves Flee Safely

A two-alarm blaze in a frame dwelling at 3207 Highland pl. nw., early yesterday resulted in injury to five firemen, while eight waves fleeing in the house fled safely to the street.

The fire started on the untenanted third floor and spread rapidly to the second floor and the roof.

Injured when a backdraft drew flames toward them were: Pvt. Allan Galpin, 32, No. 28 Engine Company, who received first degree burns on face and hands; Sgt. Charles A. Lempe, 48, No. 28 Engine Company, with similar injuries; and Pvt. Earl Williams, 24, No. 20 Engine Company, who received several fractured ribs. All were admitted to Emergency Hospital.

Treated and released were Lieut. Mangus Thompson, 40, of No. 28

Greek Regency Is Taken Over By Damaskinos

Papandreou Cabinet Resigns to Make Way For Incoming Regime

BULLEIN Athens, Dec. 31 (AP).—Archbishop Damaskinos was sworn in at noon today as Regent of Greece.

Athens, Dec. 30 (Delayed) (AP).—Premier George Papandreou and the entire Greek cabinet resigned tonight in preparation for the formation of a new government under the newly appointed regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, which will undertake to resolve the civil strife.

Damaskinos, named regent today by George II in a proclamation from London, announced that he would take the oath of office tomorrow (Sunday).

(A long delay in dispatches from Greece was caused when warring left-wing ELAS cut the cables and knocked out the Pelini transmitter 15 miles outside Athens. Press dispatches were relayed through the British War Office in London.)

Although a settlement of the Greek internal conflict appeared in sight as a result of these political moves developing from the visit of Prime Minister Churchill to Athens last week, fighting continued in Athens and the Port of Piraeus.

This was despite the fact that the ELAS were reported to have accepted "in principle" the peace terms of British commander, Lieut. Gen. R. M. Scobie.

(A note to the ELAS by General Scobie, made public by the British Foreign Office in London Sunday, said the ELAS had accepted the "basic points" of General Scobie's memorandum of December 12 and December 18 but demanded

See GREEK, Page 2, Column 1.

First of Utah Wreck

AERIAL VIEW—Photograph from an airplane showing wreckage of the Southern Pacific train near Ogden, Utah, which was telescoped by another train yesterday. About 45 are reported killed.



War Combat Dead of D. C. Totals 602

Toll of District of Columbia men killed or mortally wounded in overseas combat reached 602 yesterday as another year of war ended.

The figure is in sharp contrast to the District's losses due to enemy action in World War I, when 146 men were killed. Today's total includes 440 Army men, 88 naval personnel, 59 Marines and 5 Coast Guardsmen.

The most recent casualties reported here included 4 dead, 1 missing and 15 wounded. With one exception, all are Army men.

Dead: Lieut. (Jr.) James Augustine Murphy, Jr., USN, 23, whose wife, Mrs. Anne Lincoln Murphy, lives at 3348 Prospect ave. nw.

Sgt. Joseph L. Pope, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Pope of Berryville, Va.

Pfc. George Romine Tindall, 22, son of Mrs. J. Wallace Tindall, 1900 F st. nw.

Pvt. Raymond Williams, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Williams, 4013 South Dakota ave. ne.

Missing: Pfc. Max G. Helfman, 19, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Helfman, live at 5766 Georgia ave. nw.

Wounded: Capt. Albert L. Morgan, Jr., 23, whose wife and son, Joseph Albert, 15 months, live at 8130 Wisconsin ave. Bethesda.

First Lieut. Marvin Joseph Lambert, 21, husband of Mrs. Jean Lambert, 8396 Draper lane, Silver Spring, Md.

Staff Sgt. Robert L. Wilson, 34, whose sister, Mrs. Eloise Phipps, lives at 4429 Iowa ave. nw.

Staff Sgt. Louis R. Becker, 35, husband of Mrs. Della Becker, 1751 Lanier pl. nw.

Corp. William I. Tavel, 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ewing H. Tavel, sr., 1410 Newton st. ne.

Technician Fifth Grade Melvin F. Sullivan, 21, son of Pierce Sullivan, 414 2d st. nw.

Pfc. Leroy Robertson, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Robertson, 4440 N. Glebe rd., Arlington.

Pfc. Richard F. Faulkner, 21, son of Mrs. Louise L. Lindner, 712 9th st. ne.

Pvt. Willard L. Sherman, whose father, Roy E. Sherman, lives at 5095 61st ave., Capitol Heights, Md.

Japs Claim 10 More U. S. Ships Sunk

Cruiser, 5 Transports Heavily Damaged, Say Unconfirmed Reports by Enemy

New York, Dec. 31 (AP).—Japanese imperial headquarters claimed without confirmation today that three additional cruisers and 13 more transports had been either sunk or damaged in continued air attacks against American convoy "carrying reinforcements and supplies for Mindoro Island."

The claims were contained in Domei dispatches recorded by the FCC. Eight transports and two cruisers were claimed "sunk," while five transports and a cruiser were listed as "heavily damaged" in two communiques issued by the Japanese high command.

The latest claims were said by Domei to raise to 33 the total of "enemy warships and transports" allegedly sunk or damaged since the Japanese first reported the convoy under attack "in the Mindanao Sea" on Thursday (Japanese time).

Details of Claimed Losses These it listed as two cruisers, 18 transports and one motor torpedo boat claimed sunk and two cruisers, nine transports and one destroyer claimed "heavily damaged."

At present, Domei claimed in another English-language dispatch for American consumption, "only 14 battered warcraft and transports are observed in the Mindoro sector" out of the "30 transports, escorted by 20-odd cruisers and destroyers" reported by an imperial headquarters communique on Friday to have formed the original convoy.

Yesterday the Toyo radio, however, declared that only "eight or ten transports" had remained when the convoy reached the Mindoro coast on December 29.

Incendiary bombs started two fires in Nagoya, said Radio Tokyo. The more dangerous, it said, "was put under control before it developed into a large conflagration."

Lone Plane First Reported The air raid warnings aroused sleepers and firefighters in densely populated Tokyo; nearby industrial Yokohama; the busy Tokyo naval station at Yokosuka, and both the east and west coasts of Honshu.

As the old year drew to a close, Radio Tokyo alerted first the west region on Honshu Island, warning: "A lone plane is coming from the west to the Tokyo-Yokohama region."

This was followed by the alarm: "Several planes are arriving from the southeast" heading for Tokyo.

In all, the radio reported throughout the night the course of four Superfortresses—two over the Tokyo area, one over Nagoya and one over "central Japan."

In a German-language broadcast beamed to Europe, Tokyo said that the two Superfortresses flying over Tokyo dropped incendiary bombs "over the capital of Japan and environs" before dawn, but made no mention of results.

Direct Hit Claimed This broadcast said that a Japanese interceptor plane had "scored a direct hit" on one of the raiders. There was no Allied confirmation of any of the enemy broadcasts.

To cope with future B29 raids, the Japanese government specifically ordered managers of "concrete and steel buildings" not to refuse the utilization of the buildings as emergency air raid shelters, according to a domestic radio broadcast intercepted by FCC.

In addition, air defense authorities have drawn up new "regulations for air defense and lookout personnel" on "conditions of falling bombs and how to judge the direction of approaching enemy planes and their altitude," the broadcast said.

The service regulations, added the broadcast, were "an attempt to correct the direction of the air defense."

Goebbels Hints Desire to End Senseless War

London, Dec. 31 (AP).—German Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, in a grim radio statement to the German people, said that Germany was fighting on but by implication invited the Allies to call off the war.

"We have no idea what sense our enemies today see in this war," Goebbels said in his speech as recorded here. "We see in it an embodiment of a bad universal principle."

The end of the war year 1944 finds "the western European" world in a tragic situation, Goebbels said. The year had brought the general crisis of Europe and the world to a new climax, he added.

"In this war we are fulfilling our great German mission, with which we shall stand or fall," Goebbels continued.

"The German people has shown that it's showing firm confidence in its fate. The German people in the past bad year was a stable element. This knowledge of our See GOEBBELS, Page 2, Column 2

Reds Capture 300 Blocks of West Budapest

Enemy Remnants In Danube River Loop Are Crushed

London, Dec. 31 (AP).—Russian troops, amid scenes of slaughter unequalled since Stalingrad, today captured 300 blocks in Buda, the western half of Budapest, smashing the enemy's main fortification line and occupying nearly two-thirds of that section of the battle-torn Hungarian capital.

Simultaneously other Russian troops to the north crushed the last enemy remnants trapped in the Danube Loop and swept the last German out of northeastern Hungary into Slovakia on a 200-mile front between the mouth of the Ipoly River and the frontier town of Satoraljaujhely.

Moscow said that a total of 5390 Germans and Hungarians were captured in eliminating the pocket in the Danube Loop along with great quantities of equipment. The number of enemy slain was not given.

Drive Almost to Losong The Russians also plunged to within six miles southeast of the Slovak rail junction of Losong (Lucenec), 55 miles northeast of Budapest, with the capture of Buzita, and penetrated farther into central Slovakia southwest of Losong.

While the great struggle raged inside Budapest, a Berlin report said that other Soviet units had made a new crossing of the Hron River at two points west of Leva (Levice), in Hungarian-annexed Slovakia, 55 miles northwest of Budapest. In this sector, the Russians had only 64 miles from Bratislava, Slovak capital, and 93 east of Vienna.

German military commentators also told of Russian preparations to take the city of Vienna.

See RUSSIAN, Page 2, Column 1.

Peoples' Congress Promised

Chiang Pledges Improved Rule For China in Immediate Future

Chungking, Dec. 31 (AP).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in a momentous New Year's message to the Chinese people, today promised them a constitutional government before the end of the war instead of within one year after the end of hostilities.

"We must prepare for the convening of a Peoples' Congress within this year (1945) to adopt and promulgate a constitution," the Chinese leader said, adding: "I am ready immediately to propose to the central executive committee of the Kuomintang that as soon as the military situation has become so stabilized as to enable to launch a counteroffensive with greater assurance of victory, we should convene a Peoples' Congress to adopt a constitution which would enable the Kuomintang to transfer the power of government to the people."

"Therefore," the Generalissimo added, "We must in this year, 1945, employ our entire strength to beat back the enemy and also to introduce a constitutional government with the entire nation solidly bound together."

Expressing "deepest regrets" that this had not been possible earlier, Chiang said, "I feel a revolutionary should lay emphasis on working, not on talk. Therefore, I do not usually vainly talk much about democracy. But I have not for one single day forgotten the need for a realization of constitutional democracy."

He declared that first the Mukden Incident in 1931, and then the

Will Destroy All Shirking War Efforts, He Warns

Breaking 5-Month Silence, Fuehrer Predicts Conflict Will Last to 1946

London (Monday), Jan. 1 (AP).—Adolf Hitler told the German people in a radio address early today that "the end of the war will not come before 1946 unless by a German victory, because Germany will never capitulate."

Breaking a silence of more than five months, the German Fuehrer declared: "Our people are resolute to fight the war to victory under any and all circumstances."

Hitler in a 30-minute speech threatened dissenters within his besieged and invaded country, asserting:

"We are going to destroy everybody who does not take part in the common effort for the country or who makes himself a tool of the enemy."

"Heaviest Tribulations" He admitted, however, that 1944 had been "the year of heaviest tribulations in this gigantic struggle."

Hitler, who last spoke publicly in a radio address immediately after the unsuccessful July 20 bombing attempt on his life, declared, "a people has to defend its dignity with its last drop of blood."

The German leader's speech, just after midnight, was preceded by a quarter-hour of march music.

Hitler said he was issuing a New Year appeal to the German people, asserting, "only the change of the year prompted me to speak. The time demanded more from me than speeches. The months after July 20 demanded from me a dedication of myself to a single task—the fate of my people."

"Bend Fate to Our Will" Speaking in serious tone, Hitler said, "our enemies have prophesied our collapse every year."

"Never did our enemies think their victory so near as in August last year."

"Again, as often, we contrived to bend fate to our will."

"Our enemies are setting up ever new commissions for regulating life in Europe after our defeat," he remarked.

Then, challengingly: "But our enemies do not know the German people."

Hitler, still speaking in a restrained voice, belabored democracies and the Jews.

"Public opinion in the democratic countries is directed by the Jews," he said. "Our enemies are purposely misinforming public See HITLER, Page 2, Column 5.

Pope Says Nazis Planned to Bomb St. Peter's Yule Eve

Vatican City, Dec. 31 (AP).—Pope Pius XII, receiving the Swiss Papal Guards today, told them that the Nazis had threatened to bomb St. Peter's Cathedral on Christmas Eve because the Pontiff intended to celebrate midnight mass there for thousands of United Nations soldiers.

Pope Pius disregarded all threats and celebrated the mass before an enormous throng.

The Pope countered Nazi allegations that he was granting audiences to too many Allied soldiers.

"We received first the Italians and then those in whose country we worked and lived so many years (Germany) as long as it was possible to do so," he said. "Now we are receiving representatives of all Allied Nations, Catholics and non-Catholics, and we intend to continue."

Today's Index

Pages	Pages
Columnists 4, 5	Marquis Childs 4
Crossword 10	Nelson Bell 8
Drew Pearson 5	Radio 9
Editorials 4	Shirley Povich 6
Federal Diary 10	Sports 6, 7
Leonard Lyons 8	Town Talk 8
Mary Haworth 8	Women 8

Mighty RAF Fleet Hammers Berlin

War Sidelights

Yugoslavia May Also Get A Regency

London, Dec. 31 (AP)—King Peter II of Yugoslavia probably will follow the lead of King George II of Greece, within a few days and consent to regency rule in his country until the people decide whether they want him back in Belgrade, informed diplomatic sources said today.

King Peter was expected to sign a decree establishing a three-man regency council several days ago. He was said, however, to have been delaying until he saw the outcome of the regency crisis in Greece.

Now that the British government has supported a regency in Greece, it is believed he will agree to a similar plan.

Nazis Seize Steel Man

Stockholm, Dec. 31 (AP)—German secret police recently arrested Baron von Wilmsdorf, a representative of the Krupp Steel Works, on charges of organizing anti-Nazi party cells, a traveler from Germany said today. He said von Wilmsdorf and several others were seized because their group was regarded as a center of defeatism.

GREEK

From Page 1
formal assurances on two specific points.

If the Central Committee of EAM-ELAS will confirm their acceptance of these two conditions and will send an officer or officers with full power to this headquarters arrangements can be made forthwith for the execution of these conditions and the cessation of hostilities," the note added.

(The conditions previously laid down by Scobie were that the ELAS, armed militia of the left wing EAM-ELAS movement, obey his orders and evacuate Attica, and that the ELAS in Athens and Piraeus surrender their arms and cease resistance.)

"There is nothing to justify continuance of the fight inasmuch as the left had accepted the basic points of General Scobie's memorandum," the note said, but it continued, "it had not been made clear by the ELAS Central Committee, either in previous correspondence with General Scobie or at recent conferences, that the ELAS had accepted the two conditions which in his memorandum of December 12 and December 18."

RUSSIA

From Page 1
for a big winter offensive. They said the Red Army was massing men and material on the approaches to Krakow, southern Polish stronghold and gateway to German Silesia, and were probing German lines in east Prussia.

Both suffer staggering losses. Soviet front dispatches disclosed that the two-thirds of Buda, and said that Soviet spearheads also had thrust as deep as three miles inside Pest, the part of the city on the east bank of the Danube.

Both sides were suffering staggering losses, Berlin said. The Germans, making a suicidal stand to delay the Army of the Strides toward Vienna, were being worn down by Russian shock battalions which Berlin said outnumbered them five to one.

Fierce combat, often hand-to-hand, raged in the streets, squares and parks of the once beautiful city and also on Csepel Island as the Russians sent in waves of flame-throwing tanks against German street barricades and fortified buildings.

A Pravda war map published in Moscow disclosed that a 4½ mile stretch of riverside in southern Buda was in Russian hands, and that two-mile-deep Soviet penetrations had been made in western and northern Buda.

Clinging to Island's Tip. The enemy still clung, however, to a 2½-mile northern tip of Csepel Island in the Danube. This portion includes the industrial district of Csepel, a radio station, and many wharves.

The Germans said that Soviet attacks had slackened in western Latvia, where 30 Axis divisions are planned against the Baltic, but commented "everything indicates that the Russian supreme command has not abandoned the idea of breaking this sector of the German front."

The Russians were moving up more guns and men west of Jelgava, Berlin said of this sector about which Moscow has remained silent.

Former Organist Here Made Aide To Air Chaplain. Sgt. Donald M. Gillett, son of Mr. Amanda M. Holcombe of 3024 Tilden st. n.w., who prior to his enlistment served frequently as assistant organist at All Souls' Unitarian Church here, now is serving as assistant to the Protestant chaplain at Midland Army Air Field in Texas.

He recently returned from the school for chaplains' assistants at San Antonio. He is a graduate of Woodrow Wilson High School and attended the University of Maryland's College of Commerce.

West Front Lines, Other Reich Targets Pounded by Day

London, Dec. 31 (AP)—The RAF bombed Berlin tonight with the strongest force of Mosquito planes ever to strike the German capital, following up heavy British and American daylight air blows at the Reich and the German front lines in closing out history's greatest year of aerial warfare.

Big RAF Lancasters during the night also attacked the railway yards at Osterfeld in the Rhineland, near Duisburg.

During the day more than 3000 British and American heavy bombers and fighters were hurled against widespread German targets.

At least 52 Nazi planes were knocked down in dog fights that raged over western Germany. One fighter group alone destroyed 26 German planes.

American Flying Fortresses and British Halifaxes and Lancasters, with their escorts of Mustangs, Spitfires and Thunderbolts hit German oil refineries, communications and troops concentrations in support of the Allied ground armies.

Gestapo Headquarters Hit. Just before midday a squadron of RAF Mosquitos bombed Gestapo headquarters in Oslo, Norway, the air ministry announced. A Stockholm dispatch quoting reports from the Norwegian capital said a great many persons were killed.

RAF Spitfire bombers in another operation attacked a Dutch town diving through storms of flak to pinpoint the targets. They also attacked V-2 storage and maintenance sites in the same area.

With the latest operations the U. S. Eighth Air Force alone dropped 42,000 tons of bombs on enemy targets. Last night their bomb total was 11,000 tons.

The American raids were followed up during the afternoon by an RAF assault with some 1000 heavy bombers and escorting Mustangs and Spitfires on a railway at Vohwinkel, almost due north of Solingen.

4000 Tons Dropped. The United States Eighth Air Force sent more than 800 Flying Fortresses and Liberator bombers escorted by upwards to 700 fighters, on the ninth consecutive day of operations, dropped more than 4000 tons of bombs on these targets:

Oil refineries at Hamburg, Harburg and Misburg near Hanover; U-boat yards at Hamburg; a Messerschmidt plant factory and airfield at Wezenstedt, near Hamburg; two railway yards in the southwest Ruhr; six railway bridges over the Rhine, Moselle and other rivers opposite the battle area and four detaining points and communications centers handling traffic for German forces.

The heavy daylight attack by the American planes followed a powerful assault during the night by RAF Halifaxes on railroad marshaling yards at Cologne. Hanover also was attacked and in the early morning darkness Lancasters of the RAF bomber command blasted German troops and armor concentrated in and around a road junction at Moulfalle 10 miles north-east of Bastogne in the Ardennes pocket.

GOEBBELS. From Page 1
future gives us the strength to stick it out and overcome difficulties that sometimes seem insurmountable.

"We are standing at the conclusion of an old and the beginning of a new epoch. If the last year was unable to shatter us, what will?"

"Events of the last year put the German people to the hardest tests, each of which would have been sufficient to crush other nations completely."

"In this tornado of ill luck, the German myth arose like a miracle. The German people and the German command did not think of capitulation."

Reviews German Defeats. Reviewing German defeats of 1944, he said:

"If the Reich ever proved it was eternal than that was the hour. . . . Deserted by their Allies, left quite alone, the German people in a few months stabilized a defensive front and were even able to launch an offensive thrust against the enemy front. . . ."

"Where today are the ruins of (German) towns and villages one day imposing modern cities will arise. Beyond them will arise the vital of a heroic nation that did not admit itself beaten and will go on battling until it is found worthy of victory."

"War is decided only in the last round. If London and Washington think we are no longer in the picture they will get a rude awakening. The German people will lay down their arms only when sure of victory and not a second before. We shall go on fighting till it becomes clear the German people cannot be beaten and therefore are destined for victory."

Goebbels exhorted the German people to victory at the end of a 29-minute speech, and said:

"The peace must be one of which we need not be ashamed."

Junior Club to Give Dinner Tomorrow. Manassas, Va., Dec. 31.—The Junior Woman's Club of Manassas, will sponsor its annual Progressive Dinner tomorrow evening at 7 p. m. The courses will be served at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hurst, the Manassas Grille and the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Carl Kincheol, respectively. Mrs. R. Jackson Ratcliffe is in charge of arrangements.

Our Hello to Mindoro



DEMONS OF DEATH—A rocket-firing ship let go this barrage of projectiles as American forces moved in to land on Mindoro in the intricate march toward Tokyo.

Blanche Howlett Quits Government After 46 Years

Miss Blanche C. Howlett, who has been with the Tariff Commission longer than any other employee, has retired after 46 years of continuous Government service.

A statistical clerk, Miss Howlett was feted by her colleagues and presented with a purse.

She won recognition for her poetry, which she started writing some 20 years ago, when she was a 32-year-old Government clerk. Her poems have appeared in "American Women Poets," "Poetry House Anthology," and the "Biographical Dictionary of Contemporary Poets."

Miss Howlett was born in Washington and educated at Holy Cross and Visitation convents. She lives at 2801 Adams Mill rd. n.w.

Senator Byrd's Son May Get Silver Star

Winchester, Va., Dec. 31 (AP)—Sgt. Richard E. Byrd, youngest son of Senator and Mrs. Harry F. Byrd, who has been serving with an infantry outfit of General Patton's Third Army in France and Germany, has been recommended for the Silver Star for gallantry in action, according to word reaching friends here.

WAR

From Page 1
the Mass in Holland to the Rhine. Such assaults would be local "holding attacks" to keep Allied forces tied down or to exploit any shifts in strength which were made to meet the German offensive in Belgium.

Considerable German movement was noticed yesterday along the Mass River.

One German fighter attack was in company strength at dawn Saturday against Tripsdrath, two miles north of Gellenkirchen on the Cologne plain.

The enemy in an almost suicidal attack captured the village, but British Tommies rallied, drove the Germans out, then repelled a second counterblow. In the twin assaults two enemy companies were captured and more than 50 prisoners taken.

CHIANG

From Page 1
outbreak of full-fledged war in July, 1937, had prevented the introduction of constitutional government.

He stated that the first emphasis in Chinese efforts in 1945 must be placed on military affairs "for redemption of past failures and for the speeding up of victory."

He urged the Chinese people to war, and asked landowners and war harder and give more to the other wealthy families not to miss their last chance for national service.

Describing the year 1944 as a great trial and danger for the Chinese nation, Chiang said not since the battle of Hankow in 1938 had so much territory been lost, nor had the people suffered such hardship and misery as during the past eight months.

"The enemy knows full well he cannot escape final doom," the Chinese leader said. "His only hope is to prevent China from achieving a clear-cut victory, thereby making the triumph of the United Nations incomplete and indecisive and winning for himself a chance to resume aggressive warfare."

"But today we are still secure on our own feet," he said "and the entire nation remains solidly behind the policy of fighting to the end. The foundation of our war effort has in no way been shaken."

General's Son Couldn't Keep His Secret

When Second Lieut. Stuart C. Davidson arrived home Christmas night to visit his mother, Mrs. Howard C. Davidson of 3238 R st. n.w., he told her his secret had been discovered.

The 22-year-old Army Air Corps officer had just received his commission two days earlier at Foster Field, Tex., and was home on a 10-day leave.

When he entered the Army he listed his father's occupation as a "Government employee." Subsequent questionnaires he filled out listed the parent as a "soldier" or by other vague titles.

As he neared completion of his training as an air cadet, however, the questionnaires became more exacting and before he received his commission he was asked his father's specific occupation. Reluctantly, Davidson answered the query:

"Major Gen. Howard C. Davidson, commanding general of the Tenth Air Force in the China-Burma-India theater of operations."

"I didn't want to mention who dad was," the lieutenant explained, "because I was afraid somebody might resent it."

An alumnus of Harvard University, Davidson returns to Foster Field next week for assignment. Frankly, he says, he hopes it isn't the Tenth Air Force.

FCC Approves 'Homeward Bound' Fixed-Text Wires

The Federal Communications Commission has approved a "Homeward Bound" fixed-text telegraph service which will be offered beginning today by Western Union to military personnel returning from overseas, it was announced yesterday by A. K. Mitchell, Washington superintendent for the company.

Typical of the 15 messages, which may be sent from debarkation, reception and separation centers anywhere in the United States for 25 cents, is one which reads: "Leaving here soon. Home for good. Get my civilian clothes ready. Love."

The "Homeward Bound" messages will provide the first domestic fixed-text service since the discontinuance of this type of telegram in 1942, Mitchell said.

U. S. Officers Negotiate With Swiss for Purchase

Barn, Dec. 31 (AP)—A group of United States Army officers has visited Switzerland recently to negotiate the purchase of watches, typewriters and other Swiss manufactures for the forces in France, it is learned on good authority.

A first delegation arrived about December 10, presumably from Supreme Allied Headquarters. At least one officer still is here continuing negotiations with Swiss industrialists and the Swiss government.

A high Swiss official said as many as 50 have visited Switzerland.

Maryland U. Ends Army Specialist Work

The Army specialist training program ended yesterday at the University of Maryland with the transfer from the campus of the last 150 students.

At the program's height about a year ago, more than 1100 specialist students were in training.

Yanks Wrest Barga From Nazis Again

Rome, Dec. 31 (AP)—Fifth Army troops have recaptured Barga, captured by the Nazis in their abortive push down the Searchio Valley near the Italian west coast, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Germans knocked American troops from Barga, 19 miles inland, last week. Headquarters did not mention any fighting in recapture of the town, and the Germans may have withdrawn without a battle.

Substantial enemy troop movements had been reported earlier along the coastal area, but head-quarters said. Snow was falling in the Apennines, limiting visibility.

The German high command communique declared an Allied attempt to land with small forces below Massa, at the coast 17 miles west of Barga, had been repulsed with many Allied casualties. There was no Allied confirmation.

At the other end of the Fifth Army front, Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott's British troops sent patrols across the upper stretches of the Senio River near Rivola, seven miles below Imola on the highway to Bologna. The crossing drew heavy German fire and later attempts to send other units ever were unsuccessful.

Weather curtailed air activity, but Allied planes pounded enemy rearline communications. A Brazilian Thunderbolt squadron participated with U. S. Twelfth Air Force Thunderbolts and RAF South African fighters.

A naval commando disclosed the U. S. Destroyer Woolsey had shot down a bridge during frequent bombardments of the Italian Riviera. Other vessels in these bombardments were the U. S. Destroyers Gleaves and Benson and the French Destroyers L'Alcyon, Le Fortune and Trombe.

HITLER

From Page 1
opinion. The peoples on the other side don't know the national socialist regime.

"We know the democratic statesmen, the Bolsheviks and Jews want to bring Germany to slavery, despoil our youth and let millions starve."

Speaks Quietly. "Because we know the aims of our enemies and we know the fate that awaits us if we lose this war, we are fighting for our survival, for our culture and for our posterity."

Hitler, still speaking quietly, promised the German people that the Nazis would rebuild all the war's destruction in the Reich.

He sneered at democracy, declaring, "all countries, so-called democracy has proved barren," and "to all countries of Europe democracy have brought catastrophe."

Hitler noted that "Finland, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary collapsed in the year 1944," and asserted:

"This was the corrupt democratic civilization which brought treachery to these countries."

Hitler boasted that Germany had produced "millions of new soldiers and artillery corps as if by magic" and added that "this will be recognized as a miracle of the twentieth century."

He said such people who could produce this "miracle" would "never perish but will come stronger out of it."

Asks Trust in Him. "At the end of this year," Hitler told the German people, "I want to beg you to continue to trust German leadership."

"I speak to you less now, not because I cannot speak," the mystically secluded and long-silent Führer continued, "but because my work is taking every hour of my time."

"Unshakably, we shall fulfill our task also in the new year," he concluded, in a resolute tone which he maintained throughout the broadcast.

Cleric 'Defended Home'; Murder Charges Voided

Columbus, Ga., Dec. 30 (AP)—Murder charges against the Rev. F. W. Niles, State superintendent of the Assembly of God Churches, were dismissed in city court by Judge Thomas Bowden.

"Every man has a right to defend his own home, Judge Bowden told the 55-year-old preacher, who admitted shooting and killing his son-in-law, Joseph E. Mayo, 42, of Laurel, Miss., after a Christmas Day dinner in the Niles home.

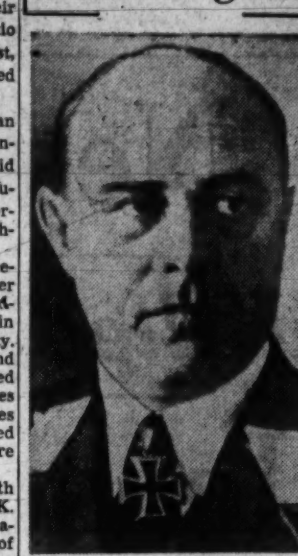
Mayo was shot four times in his wife, six children and mother-in-law looked on. Mr. Niles told the court that Mayo, who had been separated from his daughter, had attempted to induce Mrs. Mayo to return to Mississippi.

Upon her refusal, he said, Mayo became abusive and turned on him.

Henry M. Kendrick. Funeral services for Henry Marshall Kendrick, 86, who could remember the siege of his native Natchez, Miss., in 1864, will be held at the Warner E. Humphrey funeral home, 9424 Georgia ave., Silver Spring, Md., today at 1 p. m. Mr. Kendrick, who died Friday at Homeopathic Hospital, will be buried at Middleburg, Va.

A district resident more than 50 years, he was a Department of Agriculture employee from the turn of the century until his retirement in 1934. He was a member of Calvary Baptist Church.

By Brussels Radio Hitler Quoted on Death of Kesselring



ALBERT KESSELRING, the German commander in Italy, who again yesterday was reported dead of wounds

London, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Brussels radio today quoted what it said was an order of the day from Adolf Hitler dated November 27, announcing the death of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, German commander of German troops in Italy.

A report from Bern, Switzerland, on November 27, had said Kesselring was wounded in Italy when an Allied plane machine-gunned his automobile near Bologna.

The order announced the death of a large number of Nazi Party members and state personalities, and army commanders who have been killed or wounded, the Brussels radio said.

It quoted Hitler as saying, in part: "I announce the deaths of Stormtroop Leader Littell, Maj. Gen. Kiehl and Marshal Kesselring."

Reported From Luxembourg. London, Dec. 31 (AP)—A British war correspondent broadcasting over the Luxembourg radio said today that the death of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, German commander in chief in Italy, had been announced in an order of the day.

2 D. C. Officers Are Assigned To New Cruiser

Two Washington naval officers will serve in leading capacities aboard the Navy's newest heavy cruiser, the USS Chicago, when it is commissioned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard soon, the Potomac River Naval Command announced yesterday.

Comdr. Omar Norman Spain, of 2023 Park rd. n.w., will be the ship's gunnery officer and Lieut. Comdr. Gerald Hugh McAteer of 4442 Greenview Parkway n.w., will serve as medical officer.

Commander Spain, a graduate of the Naval Academy in 1935, has had wide experience in naval ordnance.

Commander McAteer, former chief resident physician at Georgetown University Hospital, holds the Purple Heart and the Silver Star for heroism aboard the Aircraft Carrier Hornet. Before the Hornet sank in the Battle of Santa Cruz, Dr. McAteer attended the wounded despite his own injuries which made it necessary for him to be carried from casualty to casualty.

CBS News Broadcaster Favors Wide Coverage

New York, Dec. 31 (AP)—Paul W. White, director of news broadcasts of Columbia Broadcasting System, has urged that a "great part of the whole radio spectrum, at least as large a portion as is now allotted thereto, should be devoted to international short-wave broadcasting" in a "free and unfettered flow of news in the post-war world."

Speaking before the Women's Press Club, White said that such broadcasting should be "exactly what the term implies—the greatest democratic medium of reaching everyone more quickly, more thoroughly than any other medium for mass communication ever invented by man."

Msgr. Ryan Urges Rehabilitation Aid By Lend-Lease

Chicago, Dec. 31 (AP)—Lend-Lease "is the answer" to Europe's rehabilitation problems in the transition from war to peace and will help avoid "war debt squabbling," the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan of Washington said here.

Monignor Ryan, director of the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, in an address prepared for the Catholic Economic Association convention, urged "the more fortunate nations" to send devastated countries adequate relief, and asserted the "menace of revolution" will fade by so doing.

These goods, he said, should come "not as loans but as outright gifts, but simply as assistance as a charity in the most effective and realistic sense of that noble word."

Nazis Say U-Boats Got 6 Transports

London, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Berlin radio claimed today that Nazi U-boats sank six Allied transports, aggregating 25,000 tons, off the British coast in the last few days.

Ogden Physician Recounts Horrors of Utah Train Crash

Ogden, Utah, Dec. 31 (AP)—A vivid description of the Southern Pacific train wreck west of Ogden, which brought death to scores, was told today by Dr. L. S. Sycamore, Ogden, one of the first physicians to reach the scene of the collision.

"It was a scene of carnage when I reached the wreck," said Dr. Sycamore. "Heads, legs and arms of dozens of victims were scattered about."

"The wooden cars were reduced to matchwood. It was directed to a day coach, in which I assisted 17 of the injured to safety and then administered to them. There were broken legs and compound fractures, chiefly. Others carried some dead from this same coach."

Dr. Sycamore reported scores of persons were treated for shock. He said:

"They suffered from shock from the accident—and from shock from what they saw. It was a horrible sight."

A sailor, who survived the wreck, declared:

"I was awakened in my seat by what sounded like a loud roar of thunder. Then, there was a grinding, screeching sound that seemed like it was continuing forever."

Maj. John F. Moran, a Ninth Service Command Intelligence director from Fort Douglas, Utah, rushed to the scene because government property was involved in the wreck. Upon his return to Ogden, he said:

"One of the fortunate things about the accident was that the Pacific Limited was carrying two Army hospital cars, which were deadheading to San Francisco. "Three Army doctors and nurses gave valuable emergency service to the injured."

"Later, several of the cars not derailed were able to proceed to Elko, Nev., with some of the injured."

Maj. Moran called Victor Kovarik of Ogden, conductor of the Pacific Limited, one of the "real heroes" of the wreck. He said:

"Kovarik was conductor of the train that was hit. He found seven persons trapped in one compartment. A steam pipe had broken and the women faced death from scalding. He broken down the door of the compartment and then smashed a window and lowered the women to safety."

"Both Kovarik and some of the women were partially scalded by the escaping steam. But, if it hadn't been for his quick action, it is almost certain that the women would have been scalded to death."

WRECK. From Page 1
scoped in a jumbled mass, he said. Four or five coaches were sprawled over the double track, blocking the right-of-way. Smith said. At least three slid down the bank of the rock fill-in and rested in the shallow waters at the edge of Great Salt Lake.

Smith said he saw scores of persons milling about the wreckage and blankets covering many victims.

The Army's Bushnell General Hospital at Brigham sent ambulances here to await rescue trains and prepared to take care of military personnel and the civilian overflow from Dee Hospital at Ogden.

R. E. Edens, superintendent of the Ogden terminal, said the first section contained two military hospital cars which were undamaged. Some of the injured were placed in these and taken west to Elko, Nev., he said.

No Passengers in Rear Section. The rear section was carrying no passengers and was made up entirely of baggage and express cars. Aboard the 18-car front section were more than 300 passengers.

J. McDonald, of Ogden, Utah, engineer on the rear section locomotive, was killed.

Railroad officials said the collision site was about 3 miles west of Bagley, a right-of-way hamlet for maintenance workers.

The wreck occurred on the 7-foot high fill-in built through the marshland east of Great Salt Lake. A trestle crosses Great Salt Lake farther west, on the transcontinental line from Ogden to San Francisco.

Preliminary reports said the first section was delayed by a freight train stalled by mechanical trouble. The freight had started after making minor repairs and the first section of No. 21 was just getting under way when the second section rammed into it from the rear, these reports said.

The rear Pullman of the first train was shattered by the oncoming engine of the second section and its shell encased much of the locomotive.

The second car from the rear was smashed and the Pullman tourist, third from the rear, telescoped the diner immediately ahead.

The ninth and tenth cars from the rear, coaches, were telescoped together, and the ninth car was completely shattered and it was believed many of the casualties were in that coach.

Most of the other cars of the first train were twisted off the rails. Lloyd C. Hopkins of Ogden, who drove to the scene in an automobile, said 11 cars were off the track, and that wreckage littered the right-of-way. He said the dipo were badly smashed and rescue workers informed him most or all of those in that car were killed.

The rails were torn up. It was not known how long rail traffic would be halted.

Maj. E. A. Goldman Of Agriculture Dept. Retires

Maj. Edward A. Goldman, senior member of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, retired Saturday following 52 years of service.

Since 1928 Major Goldman has specialized principally in research, conducting extensive studies in synthetic rubber manufacture. These studies he will continue privately, Goldman told a group of Agriculture employees.

Major Goldman served with the Army Medical Corps during World War I and first joined the Agriculture Department when C. Hart Merriam was in charge of the biological studies there. He spent 15 years in Mexico, doing anatomical research.

He is a member of the Cosmos Club, the New York Explorers Club, the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences and is past president of the Academy of Sciences.

Soldier in 3 Campaigns Awarded Bronze Star

Berryville, Va., Dec. 31.—T/Sgt. Lecher Lloyd, son of Oliver Lloyd, has been awarded the Bronze Star. Sergeant Lloyd's outfit has been in three major campaigns.

with the train, aboard a United States Army hospital car. The injured aboard this car included: John Bolhus, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mrs. Joe Edwards, Route 3, Cartersville, Ga. Ver(Se) Beareld, Warren, Pa. B. R. Green, Pullman conductor, no address.

The Southern Pacific announces the following had been received at an Ogden Hospital: Riddle Hoover, Palm Beach, South Carolina. Joe Edwards, Rt. 3, Cartersville, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Barris, Cherokee, Iowa. (Mrs. Barris apparently uninjured). M. E. Hardman, fireman, no address.

Ann Butti, no address, en route to Oakland, Calif., to meet her husband. Phyllis Matton, Martin Grove, Ill.

Arthur Sem

1945 Fighting to Be Violent, Nimitz Says

Retiring Soon

Lloyd George Named Earl By King

London (Monday), Jan. 1 (U.P.)—David Lloyd George, British Prime Minister during the first World War, was named an earl on King George VI's New Year's honor list today.

It was learned that the famous British elder statesman, who will be 82 this month, would take the title Earl Lloyd George of Dwyfor. Dwyfor is the name of the mountain stream passing his farm of Ty Newydd at Llanystumdwy, Caernarvonshire, Wales, where he spent his boyhood. For 34 years he has represented Caernarvonshire in Parliament.

His London home also is named Dwyfor.

Lloyd George's elevation to an earldom was made possible by his retirement from Parliament, which was announced last week. He could not receive a title and hold a seat in Commons at the same time.

Last week, Lloyd George announced that in accordance with his physician's advice he had decided not to run again for Parliament in which, as a Liberal party member, he had served continuously for the last 54 years.

His career began in 1890 when, as a young solicitor, he was elected to Parliament by slim margin at a byelection. He never lost an election after that.

Pravda Flays Pope's Failure To Hit Nazis

Moscow, December 31 (U.P.)—The Communist Party newspaper Pravda today charged that Pope Pius XII was an apologist for and an ally of fascism and asserted that his Christmas message reflected a "policy to help Germany escape full responsibility for her crimes."

"In his Christmas message," the article said, "the Pope took the trouble to formulate a line of conduct of peoples and states in connection with the present international situation. It is very significant that in his message you can not find a single word about the unprecedented monstrous crimes of Hitlerite barbarians."

"The Pope did not find it necessary to devote even a few words to this problem which occupies the minds of millions of people. The Pope also did not find a single word of condemnation for the Italian fascist gang and their leader, Mussolini. This was not caused by the Pope's memory but by the definite policy and sympathy of the Pope."

"The Pope thinks the key to world security is to treat victors and vanquished as equals, which at the present time means equal treatment for peaceful nations and Fascist aggressors. The Hitlerite barbarians do not find a single word of condemnation and the impact of the Pope's message is aimed against the great masses of people and their aspirations for true democracy."

"In order to clear the road for such an operation the Pope juxta-poses the masses and the people. He refuses to recognize the 'will of the people' and goes on to prove that in states governed by the 'will of the masses freedom become tyranny.'"

Maryland Farmers Pay U. S. \$8374 for Labor

Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 31 (U.P.)—Washington County farmers paid the United States Treasury \$8374.30 for farm labor provided by men stationed at county civilian public service camps during the emergency period last summer, the Farm War Board has disclosed.

The men included conscientious objectors, Bahamians, Jamaicans, and others.

Mrs. Clara Ford Nesbit

Mrs. Clara Ford Nesbit, 75, treasurer of Dolly Madison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, died yesterday at Emergency Hospital after a short illness. She was the widow of Charles F. Nesbit and lived at the Westchester Apartments.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow at 2 p. m. at the Church of the Covenant. Burial will be at Rock Creek cemetery.

Born in Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Nesbit came to Washington in her infancy and was graduated from Mount Vernon Seminary in 1888. She was a member of the Washington Club, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and had been treasurer of the DAR chapter for 33 years. She was one of the founders of the Cultus Club.

Mrs. Nesbit leaves her son, Frank Ford Nesbit, and a granddaughter, Miss Barbara A. Nesbit, both of this city.

Edgar H. High

Funeral services for Edgar H. High, 78, retired metropolitan policeman, will be held tomorrow at 3 p. m. at Hines funeral home. Mr. High died Saturday at his home, 3712 Massachusetts ave. n.w., and will be buried at Cedar Hill cemetery.

Born in Newville, Pa., he came to Washington 50 years ago. During the past two years of police duty he was assigned to the White House which, when Calvin Coolidge was President. He saw 28 years of service with the police.

Mr. High was a member of Washington Centennial Masonic Lodge and Centennial Chapter, Eastern Star. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Roberta C. High.

Admiral Surveys Outlook After Talk With British Leader

By Rembert James

Aboard Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet Flagship, in the Western Pacific, Dec. 25 (Delayed) (U.P.)—A picture of joint American-British operations against Japan in 1945, as the enemy is squeezed tighter and tighter, was drawn by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today.

"The war to come will consist of obtaining bases closer and closer to the Japanese Empire from which we can reach the enemy with all the weapons we have," said Nimitz at a press conference.

"But the war will be far from won even when we cross the Pacific. At that time the war enters its toughest phase for us."

The silver-haired native of Fredericksburg, Tex., whose strategy in 1944 cost Japan a Pacific Ocean empire as large as the United States, spoke to reporters of recent conferences with Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, commander of the British Pacific Fleet.

"The British Fleet is not coming over here for any specific purpose," said Nimitz. "They will carry their share of the load and they will be plenty aggressive."

"The British Fleet will operate in the Pacific under the control of the theater commander to which they have been assigned."

"I look forward to seeing the British working in close coordination with the United States Pacific Fleet."

Describing the development of Guam he said that island "now is taking the place it should have had, and it will be of great value to the United States for all time to come. Whatever may have been its shortcomings before the war, those of us in responsible positions will leave no stone unturned to develop Guam to the ultimate."

Use of Grenades Against Outlaws In Sicily Approved

Rome, Dec. 31 (U.P.)—The Italian news agency Oris said today that Allied authorities have authorized police in Sicily to use hand grenades in dealing with lawless bands—partly separatists and partly gangsters—which are disturbing public peace there.

The agency said Allies and Italian authorities are discussing the advisability of equipping Carabinieri—top-ranking Italian police branch—with tanks and armored cars in order to combat brigands in their mountain hideouts. The outlaws reportedly are armed with modern equipment, including automatic arms and large supplies of ammunition.

Oris said these arms are of both German and British makes.

Meanwhile, organized bands are circulating leaflets in Sicily, warning young men not to answer the government's call to arms, on pain of reprisals.

Potomac Yards Worker Charged With Assault

Lewis Parker, 42, railroad worker in the Potomac Yards at Alexandria, was charged with felonious assault yesterday following a fight which resulted in serious injury to another worker, James Ward, 40.

Ward, cut across the top of the head, was in a serious condition in Alexandria Hospital. Police said he suffered the wound when Parker struck him with a brake stick.

Herbert Durand

Bronxville, N. Y., Dec. 31 (U.P.)—Herbert Durand, 86, lecturer and author of "My Wild Flower Garden" and other books on botany, died yesterday. Born in Malone, N. Y., he spent the early part of his career as a reporter on the Louisville Courier-Journal and the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

What's Going On And Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women
Victory Casino for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. n.w., 10 p. m.
Army-Navy Service Club, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. n.w., 10 p. m.
U.S. Navy Club, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. n.w., 10 p. m.
U.S. Marine Club, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. n.w., 10 p. m.
U.S. Coast Guard Club, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. n.w., 10 p. m.
U.S. Air Force Club, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. n.w., 10 p. m.
U.S. Army Club, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. n.w., 10 p. m.
U.S. Navy Club, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. n.w., 10 p. m.
U.S. Marine Club, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. n.w., 10 p. m.
U.S. Coast Guard Club, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. n.w., 10 p. m.
U.S. Air Force Club, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. n.w., 10 p. m.
U.S. Army Club, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. n.w., 10 p. m.

Suitor Slays Forgiven Wife Of Soldier, Then Ends Life

Philadelphia, Dec. 31 (U.P.)—Two hours before Betty Hertel, 21-year-old GI wife, lay dead Friday night, she told her husband she had been unfaithful, and that Charles Serwalt, 40, was at that moment planning to kill her and then himself. Detective Michael Schwartz reported today.

Schwartz said Corp. Harry E. Hertel, 25, told him: "I said, 'Aw, forget it! I was so glad to be home, so glad to see her, that I could forgive anything.'"

Mrs. Hertel and a man police identified as Serwalt were dead two hours later. Mrs. Hertel with a bullet in her heart and the man, identified by neighbors as a frequent visitor at the apartment, was at her side, a revolver clutched in his hand.

The soldier, just returned from 28 months overseas, told Detective Schwartz, his wife, sobbing for forgiveness and promising to be "a good wife as long as she lived," told him she had a child by the man she said was Serwalt and that the child died last August at the age of five months.

"Then this fellow burst into our apartment with the gun in his hand, looking crazy," Schwartz quoted Hertel as saying.

Birth Follows Battle on an Old LST



A DAUGHTER ARRIVES—After the old work horses of the Navy, the LST's (landing ships, tanks), had done their job at Mindoro and were getting out, No. 1025 suddenly became a maternity ward. A Navy doctor and two hospital corpsmen delivered a Filipino woman, Maria Demilin, of a daughter, whom she named Juanita. The mother watches anxiously as the medics, just as anxious, handle Juanita just after her arrival.

January 15 Next Income Tax Hurdle

By the Associated Press

It may not be a happy New Year thought, but as an income tax payer your next appointment with your Uncle Samuel is only two weeks off. January 15 is one of the important tax dates of 1945. In fact it will steal some thunder from the most notorious of all income tax days, March 15.

There is a new and special inducement to many taxpayers to wind up all their 1944 income tax obligations by January 15 instead of March 15. Millions of persons will do just that.

What to Do January 15

January 15 is the deadline for:

1. Paying the final installment of your estimated tax for 1944, if you owe it.

2. Filing an amended declaration of estimated tax for 1944, if it looks as though your estimate of last April 15 was wrong and you want to adjust your final payment. You aren't really required to file this amended declaration unless you underestimated the tax by more than 20 per cent.

Last Chance for 1944 Estimate

3. Filing an original declaration of estimated tax for 1944 if you are required to file one and have not yet done it. Farmers especially are affected by this because they were not required to make such a declaration last April.

The deadline for those three actions was originally December 15 and was extended by Congress.

Anybody who is supposed to do any of those three things can simply ignore it if he files his final 1944 income tax return by January 15 and pays all of the tax due on it. Whether you do this or not, don't forget that declarations of estimated tax for 1945 will be due March 15. The number of people who have to file that declaration will be less than the number that had to file the declaration for 1944.

Changes Made in Basis

For 1944, taxpayers had to file declarations if their wages were more than \$2700 single or \$3500 married. For 1945, taxpayers will have to file the estimates if their wages are more than \$5000 single with an addition of \$500 for each additional dependent such as a wife or dependent. For both 1944 and 1945, declarations are required if the taxpayer earns more than \$100 from sources not subject to withholding taxes.

If you don't elect to file your final 1944 return by January 15, you must of course file it by March 15, the traditional time. March 15, by the way, is the final deadline for those who postponed part of their 1943 taxes at the time the Nation first went on a pay-as-you-go basis. If you still owe part of the 1943 tax, a separate bill will be sent by the collector.

Nearly all of those who file their final return January 15 will use the regular blank (Form 1040), because the new and simpler blanks, in the form of withholding receipts, are not required to be distributed by employers until January 31. Few employers will have them ready by January 15.

Brief Respite

Cold to Follow Cloudy, Warm Day in D. C.

Today will be cloudy and warmer after yesterday's rain melted the blanket of ice that had covered Washington streets for the past week.

The Weather Bureau predicted that tonight will be colder with the temperature descending to 27 degrees. This drop is expected to herald a cold wave forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday when temperatures throughout the day will remain below freezing. The thermometer will go down to 15 degrees on these nights, the Weather Bureau predicted.

Meanwhile, the remains of ice and snow that stuck to Washington streets and sidewalks were responsible for several pedestrian and motorist accidents early yesterday.

Edwin G. Wallis, 55, of 4445 34th st., south Arlington, Arlington, was treated at Casualty Hospital for back injuries and shock received when his automobile was struck by a hit-and-run driver, according to police. The accident occurred at Pennsylvania and Potomac Hospital for possible fracture of the neck and injuries to the left arm.

Miss Emma C. Brice, 63, of 3713 Windom pl. n.w., was injured when she fell on the ice in front of her home. She was treated at Emergency Hospital for possible fracture of the neck and injuries to the left arm.

Evelyn Lewis, 18, Negro, of 1018 Whittingham pl. n.e., and Paul Hanbury, Negro, 18, of 4623 Minnesota ave. n.e., were injured yesterday morning when the sled on which they were riding collided with a taxi at the intersection of 44th and Gault sts. n.e. The taxi was operated by Thomas Barnes, Negro, 53, police said. They were taken to Casualty Hospital where the girl was treated for possible fracture of the spine and left hip and the boy was treated for head injuries.

2 D. C. Fighters Get New Year Furloughs

Two Washington servicemen, one Army flier and the other a Marine, arrived home just in time to celebrate New Year's Eve with their families here.

After 10 months overseas as a B-26 Marauder pilot, First Lieut. Robert S. Fitzsimmonds was home on furlough yesterday visiting his mother, Mrs. J. R. Cavanagh, at 4514 Livingston rd. s.e.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Feehan, 4401 Burlington pl. n.w., yesterday welcomed their son, Marine Lieut. Harry Feehan, 24, who had just returned on furlough after 14 months service as a gunnery officer aboard an aircraft carrier in the Pacific.

Lieutenant Fitzsimmonds, who has completed 65 missions over Nazi-held territory and the Reich itself, is a graduate of Eastern High School and was an employee at the Treasury Department before he joined the Army Air Forces in 1942. Just before he left for home, he saw his brother, John Fitzsimmonds, also an AAF member, who was reported missing in action recently.

Lieutenant Feehan was a senior at Wesleyan College when he was called to active duty with the Marine Corps in December, 1942. He has been a member of the reserve forces for the last four years. When his present leave terminates, Lieutenant Feehan will report for a new duty assignment, his parents reported.

Page County Plants Give Christmas Bonuses

Luray, Va., Dec. 31—Page County plants made hundreds of employees happy with bonuses of one kind or another during the holidays. The Blue Bell plants at Luray gave each of their employees a \$25 war bond. The Luray Textile Corp. gave a cash bonus based on service and the Virginia Oak Tannery gave each employee full pay for Christmas Day holiday. The Shenandoah Knitting Mills at Shenandoah gave a bonus of \$25 in cash to each employee of a year or more and proportionate amounts to those employed under a year.

Sermon Themes

Stress Unity, Work for '45

By Robert Tate Allan

Unified effort in various spheres of Christian service was among the notable achievements of the church, as a whole, in 1944, believe Washington religious leaders.

In New Year's statements to the Washington Post, some laymen and clergy felt such unity was best expressed by the churches' ministry to men and women in uniform. Others said the concern over a new world order and for religious freedom for all mankind had united the churches as never before.

Through their own chaplaincy boards; through the General Commission on Army Navy Chaplains; through the American Bible Society, and through cooperation between military and religious leaders, the church was able to give its message to millions of men and women in uniform. While through the Federal Council of Churches, the rank-and-file of Protestantism sounded their views on the bases of a just and durable peace.

Many Bibles Distributed

Dr. W. L. Darby, president of the Washington City Bible Society, last night estimated that American churches had contributed a half-million dollars in 1944 to provide a million Testaments, 250,000 Bibles and four million tracts to service personnel. The United States Government also expended large sums for chapels and service equipment. Commenting on the unity demonstrated by the churches in 1944, Dr. Frederick E. Reissig, Federation of Churches' executive secretary, declared:

"We have seen a growth of the ecumenical spirit. The tragedy and inseparable tasks of our modern world have compelled churches to unite their forces and resolve to meet the demands of the day."

Bishop Edwin H. Lee, director of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, and on leave as Methodist Bishop of Singapore and Malaya, said:

"Religion has gone deep into the hearts of servicemen of all ranks. Men in the chaplaincy service in the present war will contribute much toward a unified and enlarged concept of true religion."

The year's outstanding religious achievement, in the opinion of the night Rev. Monsignor Lawrence J. Sheahan, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, was "the growing acceptance of the teachings of Pope Pius XII on the foundations of a true peace."

"Shortly after he had ascended the throne of St. Peter almost six years ago," said Monsignor Sheahan, "the Supreme Pontiff declared to a world in the first throes of agony of war:

"It is certain that the radical and ultimate cause of the ills which we deplore in modern society is the denial and rejection of a universal form of morality as well as the individual and social life as for international relations."

Peace Is Major Aim

Continuing, the pastor said: "The year's outstanding religious achievement has been devoted to the central theme that peace and social reconstruction must be based on the recognition of the universal moral law—a law of justice applicable to all alike. Those magnificent pronouncements reached their climax in the noble message of this past Christmas. The wide acclaim given to that message is, I believe, one of the most hopeful signs for the future. It means that men are coming to realize that the only peace which can be a real peace is one that is based on God's eternal and unchanging law."

Civil Service Commissioner Arthur B. Fleming, lay leader of the Foundry Methodist Church, expressed the belief that 1944 "has been characterized by a renewed determination on the part of the church to put itself in a position where it can make the maximum possible contribution to the reconstruction program following the war."

It has continued to serve a world at war.

Fleming Praises Church

"At the same time," continued Commissioner Fleming, "the crusades which have been conducted and the crusades which are planned for 1945 have served notice to all concerned that the church is going to carry forward a definite, militant program designed to bring men to the place where they will accept and put into operation in their lives and in society those basic principles of living without which we can never achieve the goal of world peace."

Dr. Seth R. Brooks, general chairman of the Committee on Religious Life in the Nation's Capital, and pastor of the Universalist National Memorial Church, saw 1944's religious gains as "not in the headlines but in the personal column."

One gain he said was "the steady and unyielding strivings of genuinely religious people," while another was "the continued resistance of clergy—Catholic and Protestant alike—against their oppressors in Nazi-occupied lands."

Further evidences of religious gains in 1944, he pointed out, were the increase in high-grade religious writing, and the continued efforts of our military leaders to provide the best possible spiritual opportunities for men and women in uniform.

Dr. Brooks Cites Tolerance

"Finally, in spite of bigotry, bitterness and persecution," said Dr. Brooks, "1944 is perhaps the high-water mark in the field of tolerance and brotherhood. It can't be proven by statistics, but we believe that more religious leaders and lay people are conscious of what true religion is than at any previous period in our history."

Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, spiritual leader of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, saw gains in "a growing awareness of eternal truths."

"Among those eternal truths," he said, "is the fact that we must resist evil with force, on every level of our being if we are to be co-workers with the divine; without a great spiritual covenant that will bind all people, the victory won on the battlefield will be of no avail; that a loose confederacy of the big 3 is a snare and a delusion and will only be the prelude to a new and more terrible war; that in deep humility we must take counsel together and find the way to a world discipline that will affirm a bill of rights for the individual man; the ultimate test of our freedom, and a translating of vision into a covenant for a new age."

Douglas renewed interest in religion, said he, "I am not sure there is a renewed commitment to religion and to what religion requires."

Religions Stories

What it regards as the 40-biggest religious news stories of 1944 are listed in the current issue of The Protestant Voice, international religious newspaper.

The stories were: Mobilization of Christian opinion on world order; increased emphasis on Protestant unity; Protestantism's affirmation of its right to maintain missions in Latin America; advance in weekday religious education; 33 million dollar increase in Protestant giving; precedent-breaking Bible-reading campaign; inter-church campaigns to promote inter-racial harmony; enactment of church-sponsored juvenile delinquency laws; Protestant-Catholic cooperation in European underground resistance; and the church's preparation for postwar expansion and rehabilitation.

Jeep Girl's Tip

Judy Urges Blood-Gift Resolutions

By Robert Tate Allan

Judy, the Jeep Girl, yesterday suggested the No. 1 resolution on your New Year's list—be a regular donor to the Red Cross Blood Center.

A newcomer to Washington, Judy glint in her eye. She's a glamour is a rose-cheeked paper doll with a gal from Hollywood with a patriotic mind. After doing her part to push the Sixth War Loan drive over the top, she is now working for the blood donor center urging Washingtonians to contribute in honor of a husband, a son or any relative in the armed forces.

She Has Mind of Own

Drawn by Staff Serg. Jack Kreimer, a former Hollywood reporter and free-lance artist, this pert young lady may outshine Charlie McCarthy. Besides all the attributes that make her a pin-up girl, she has a mind of her own with views every bit as definite as the oft-quoted Charlie's.

Here are some of her New Year's reminders on blood donations: "January 1, 1945, is a splendid day. Don't stop with a resolution. Keep it up all year. Now that you can donate in honor of some one dear to you, provides a real opportunity to help those fighting for you all over the world!"

Make Arrangements Now

Judy suggested that you call District 3500 and make arrangements to give your blood "that will be sent overseas to that boy who is doing the biggest job of his life for you."

This ardent worker traveled here from the Coast entirely by jeep, according to Sergeant Kreimer, who explained she made bond pleas at major cities enroute. Modestly, she related that Judy had won the hearts of thousands of Americans who recognize her at Chamber of Commerce dinners, in auditoriums, factories and schoolhouses. Judy acquired a reputation on the West Coast as a war bond saleswoman in previous War Loan drives.

Job-Changing Made Harder Here by WMC

A tightening of War Manpower Commission provisions concerning workers leaving essential jobs, and employees quitting municipal and government service, was announced yesterday by Ernest J. Connolly, Washington area WMC director.

"Under the Stabilization Program, a worker leaving essential employment without a statement of availability, is not eligible for further employment for 60 days," Connolly explained. "In the past, illegal employment and work for employers not included in the program was counted in the 60-day period. This will no longer be the case."

"As for workers leaving the employ of State, county, municipal and foreign governments, and of the legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government, they are not required to obtain releases. However, in the future these workers must obtain referral by the United States Employment Service in seeking new jobs, Connolly stated.

"This latter stipulation will bring into the referral program from 150 to 200 workers a month," Connolly continued. "Several critical manpower shortages have developed in the Washington area, and the new regulations are designed to help place every available worker in the job where he is most needed."

Washington area WMC director.

Under the Stabilization Program, a worker leaving essential employment without a statement of availability, is not eligible for further employment for 60 days," Connolly explained. "In the past, illegal employment and work for employers not included in the program was counted in the 60-day period. This will no longer be the case."

"As for workers leaving the employ of State, county, municipal and foreign governments, and of the legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government, they are not required to obtain releases. However, in the future these workers must obtain referral by the United States Employment Service in seeking new jobs, Connolly stated.

"This latter stipulation will bring into the referral program from 150 to 200 workers a month," Connolly continued. "Several critical manpower shortages have developed in the Washington area, and the new regulations are designed to help place every available worker in the job where he is most needed."

Washington area WMC director.

Under the Stabilization Program, a worker leaving essential employment without a statement of availability, is not eligible for further employment for 60 days," Connolly explained. "In the past, illegal employment and work for employers not included in the program was counted in the 60-day period. This will no longer be the case."

"As for workers leaving the employ of State, county, municipal and foreign governments, and of the legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government, they are not required to obtain releases. However, in the future these workers must obtain referral by the United States Employment Service in seeking new jobs, Connolly stated.

"This latter stipulation will bring into the referral program from 150 to 200 workers a month," Connolly continued. "Several critical manpower shortages have developed in the Washington area, and the new regulations are designed to help place every available worker in the job where he is most needed."

Washington area WMC director.

Under the Stabilization Program, a worker leaving essential employment without a statement of availability, is not eligible for further employment for 60 days," Connolly explained. "In the past, illegal employment and work for employers not included in the program was counted in the 60-day period. This will no longer be the case."

"As for workers leaving the employ of State, county, municipal and foreign governments, and of the legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government, they are not required to obtain releases. However, in the future these workers must obtain referral by the United States Employment Service in seeking new jobs, Connolly stated.

"This latter stipulation will bring into the referral program from 150 to 200 workers a month," Connolly continued. "Several critical manpower shortages have developed in the Washington area, and the new regulations are designed to help place every available worker in the job where he is most needed."

Washington area WMC director.

Under the Stabilization Program, a worker leaving essential employment without a statement of availability, is not eligible for further employment for 60 days," Connolly explained. "In the past, illegal employment and work for employers not included in the program was counted in the 60-day period. This will no longer be the case."

"As for workers leaving the employ of State, county, municipal and foreign governments, and of the legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government, they are not required to obtain releases. However, in the future these workers must obtain referral by the United States Employment Service in seeking new jobs, Connolly stated.

"This latter stipulation will bring into the referral program from 150 to 200 workers a month," Connolly continued. "Several critical manpower shortages have developed in the Washington area, and the new regulations are designed to help place every available worker in the job where he is most needed."

Washington area WMC director.

Under the Stabilization Program, a worker leaving essential employment without a statement of availability, is not eligible for further employment for 60 days," Connolly explained. "In the past, illegal employment and work for employers not included in the program was counted in the 60-day period. This will no longer be the case."

"As for workers leaving the employ of State, county, municipal and foreign governments, and of the legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government, they are not required to obtain releases. However, in the future these workers must obtain referral by the United States Employment Service in seeking new jobs, Connolly stated.

Soldier Finds Wife After Groping Week

A 25-year-old Army private just back from 22 months in the Aleutians is probably on his way today to celebrate a belated Christmas with his wife, after they spent a week of his furlough searching for each other.

Pvt. Francis L. Cowell arrived at the home of his wife's parents in Coal Center, Pa., Christmas Day, on a surprise furlough, only to learn she had left a short time before to get a job in Washington, and that her parents had not yet received her address here.

Cowell came here, intending to stay at the United Nations Service Center until he located her. Meanwhile his wife, Mrs. Mildred Ann Cowell, 23, apparently telephoned her parents to say

The Washington Post

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

An Independent Newspaper
(Published every day in the year.)

Eugene Meyer, Editor and Publisher

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and local news of spontaneous origin published herein. Rights of publication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

New York Office: 270 Madison Avenue
Chicago Office: 360 North Michigan Avenue

CARRIER DELIVERY
District of Columbia and Suburbs
Daily and Sunday Delivery Only... \$1.00
One week... \$7.00
One month... \$21.00
Six months... \$126.00
One year... \$240.00

By Mail—Payable in Advance
Merryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina
Daily and Sunday Delivery Only... \$1.00
One week... \$7.00
One month... \$21.00
Six months... \$126.00
One year... \$240.00

Other States, Mexico and Canada
Daily and Sunday Delivery Only... \$1.00
One week... \$7.00
One month... \$21.00
Six months... \$126.00
One year... \$240.00

Rates for Foreign Countries not listed
will be furnished upon request.
Entered at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C.,
as second-class mail matter.

Monday, January 1, 1945

Talk Of Tax Cuts

Senator George's hope that "a fortuitous turn in the tide of fighting" might warrant a 10 per cent cut in Federal income taxes during the coming year is singularly ill-timed for more reasons than one. The end of the war in Europe not only appears to be receding, but there is every indication that estimated expenditures for the budget year 1945-46 will exceed those of the current fiscal year and may reach 100 billion dollars. Even if the end of the war should come sooner than we now anticipate, the scale of spending will continue to be far in excess of tax revenues so long as the Pacific war continues. For estimates of the amount of reductions in outlays that would follow final victory in Europe have been revised downward, running as low as 15 to 20 per cent of total war expenditures. This means that we probably would have an 80-billion-dollar spending budget after VE-Day, with taxes that are currently producing 45 billions a year. Under such conditions it would be the height of fiscal folly to reduce the general level of taxes.

Barring adjustments of a limited nature and special relief measures, tax reduction should be deferred until our scale of expenditures has returned to peacetime levels—levels at which existing taxes are more than adequate to cover outlays. At the present stage of the war we cannot possibly foresee what the postwar scale of spending is likely to be, although tax experts are now busying themselves with this question and offering us a choice of postwar expenditure estimates. Furthermore, there is no way of estimating in advance postwar revenue yields from present taxes except by making arbitrary assumptions as to the amount of postwar national income that will be subject to taxation.

In emphasizing these uncertainties we do not intend to decry the importance of formulating tax plans for future guidance. The planners are doing a useful job in trying to picture the postwar tax situation and to suggest methods of effecting reductions. Not all the experts, of course, favor postponing tax reductions until a budgetary balance can be achieved. Some would resort to tax reductions as a means of stimulating postwar business and assuring full employment, should a stimulus prove necessary, even if budgetary deficits were thereby increased. Even those who urge that tax reductions be timed with reference to economic developments, however, would find no reason to welcome tax cuts contingent upon a final military victory in Europe. For thereafter our industries and our people will continue to work at top speed and our Government will still be spending many billions more than it collects in taxes.

Russia's Children

The material satisfactions, the gifts and comforts and feasting which gladden this season in our homes are scarce indeed in war-time Russia. Especially the children may find it barren—unless we choose to send them a tithe of our good fortune. The opportunity is at hand until January 7 through the appeal sponsored by Russian War Relief.

The appeal is particularly for high quality, warm winter clothing, outgrown but not worn, and for certain badly needed food-stuffs—chiefly evaporated or condensed milk, tinned baby foods, hard candy, breakfast cocoa, bars of baking chocolate and packaged raisins. Millions of Russian children have been orphaned or crippled or left homeless. After a visit to one of the institutions where they have been assembled, the representative in Russia of Russian War Relief made this report about them: "When they first came here from Stalingrad and Leningrad and Smolensk these children did not play and they never smiled. They were little old men—little old men from three to seven years old. They cried. They hid under beds at night for fear of air raids. They jumped at sudden noises and burst into tears. They did not talk."

Better than by treaties or by diplomatic documents, no matter how eloquent, peoples are bound together by the gestures of simple human sympathy they make to one another.

Perhaps we can best implement the sense of community we have come to feel toward the Russian people by embracing their children within the spirit that unites us all at this season of the year.

1945

There is a strong temptation, as we greet the New Year, to linger in reflection upon the achievements of 1944. They have been numerous. One has only to revert to the outlook confronting us a year ago today to see how far we have come and to feel a flush of pride in it. A year ago Hitler still dominated Europe and the Japanese seemed to be well entrenched in the vast empire their conquests had won. The great liberation movements in both Europe and Asia had just begun. Now France and most of Italy have been freed. Russia has regained a vast stretch of her own territory and virtually driven the invaders from the Balkans. General MacArthur is back in the Philippines threatening the Japanese lifeline, and a great new air force is carrying the war to the very heart of Japan from bases which the Japs believed to be securely in their hands a year ago.

At home we have weathered a national election in wartime without seriously interrupting the war effort. We have turned out mountains of military supplies, without any breakdown in our civilian economy. The cause of peace was advanced by the momentous negotiations at Dumbarton Oaks. Yet all of these accomplishments are so overshadowed by greater tasks remaining to be done that they necessarily recede into the background as we enter upon another year.

Self-congratulation for what has been done is a tasteless luxury when the Nazis stormed out of their defensive positions and reinvaded Belgium and Luxembourg two weeks ago. It suffered a chill of disillusion when our Allies began settling various post-war problems of much concern to the whole world by unilateral or bilateral action without the consultation and mutual agreement for which the United States has been working and fighting. Each of these developments has had the effect of waking us up to realization of the fact that the hardest battles of both the war and the peace are yet ahead of us.

We shall be best able to meet these tests of our strength, foresight and resourcefulness if we begin by being wholly candid with ourselves. First of all, then, the New Year will require a tightening of controls on the civilian front. The fact is that we have not yet succeeded in mobilizing our manpower to the best advantage. We have trifled with the problem—at first because we seemed to have an enormous reservoir to draw from and more recently because we deluded ourselves into thinking that the war would soon be over anyway. Now it is time to face facts at home just as courageously as our men are facing guns in the theaters of war. We hope that War Mobilization Director Byrnes will do this in his report to Congress and the President tomorrow and that the people will rally to support whatever home-front controls may be necessary to overcome all the specific shortages and prospective shortages. This world crisis is far too serious to risk any impairment of our strength for want of full utilization of our resources.

With renewed effort both at home and on the battlefields, 1945 may well become the year of transition from war problems to peace problems, at least in Europe. This means that the frictions which are now beginning to irritate members of the United Nations will be intensified unless masterful statesmanship is brought to bear upon each problem as it arises. Candor forces us to recognize that to date our strength in war has been infinitely greater than our sagacity in preparing for peace. The United States has taken a position of respected leadership in the military field that simply has not been matched in the diplomatic and political spheres. Another year of hesitation and uncertainty would endanger the winning of the peace just as certainly as laxity on the fighting and production fronts would jeopardize the winning of the war.

Whatever it may hold, therefore, 1945 cannot be a year of relaxation unless we are ready to accept another armistice and await the coming of World War III. Our situation demands an intensification of effort, with far greater emphasis than we have given to date to preparing the Grand Alliance for its peacetime responsibilities. Every victory that we win will enhance the necessity for ironing out inter-Allied disputes and launching the Security Council as the future balance wheel of world power. Time and events will not wait for an ideal solution. Unless the United States is prepared to act with vigor and foresight in the year beginning today, the opportunity of institutionalizing the concept of one world may again be lost to the peril of all mankind.

Perennial Victim

We hate to think it, but apparently some people are just born to be misunderstood and abused. Take for example our old friend Harry Bridges, whom we are ashamed to say, we had almost forgotten in the more recent excitements of war and politics, until his name turned up the other day in the news after a long and curious absence. Mr. Bridges, it seems, is suing for divorce, charging his wife with cruelty.

This causes one to wonder what kind of cruelty could have provoked him to this action. For Mr. Bridges, according to his admirers, has been cruelly used for these many years—by newspapers which severely hurt his feelings by calling him a Communist, by the whilom Dies Committee which accused him of an unpatriotic desire

to overthrow the Government of the United States by force and violence, and by the House of Representatives which twice passed a bill directing his deportation to Australia, and by Attorney General Biddle, who actually ordered him deported. In fact, Mr. Bridges' appeal from the order for his deportation is now before the Supreme Court. With such experiences behind him, surely Mr. Bridges is in a position to differentiate between real cruelty and mere playful mischief or high animal spirits. Or could it be, by any chance, that as the result of his unhappy experiences, he is developing delusions of persecution?

Voting Amendment

Dire predictions that men and women in our armed forces would be disfranchised on a wholesale scale by the type of legislation Congress enacted last summer have proved to be unfounded. The best estimate now obtainable is to the effect that approximately 2,800,000 men out of 7,800,000 or more in the armed forces cast ballots in the November election. In other words, about 35 per cent of our defenders participated in this great democratic function while on battlefields or in training camps away from their homes. In many respects that is a fair showing. Certainly it is much better than was expected by the groups which denounced Congress for its failure to overstep State voting and registration requirements.

We think that the States and the War Department are entitled to a good deal of credit for this achievement. At the same time, it can scarcely be accepted as wholly satisfactory. Some States, particularly those where the one-party system prevails, found it difficult to interest soldiers in voting. In many other cases where soldiers were in the actual battle lines for long periods in remote parts of the world voting was obviously impracticable. Yet there must have been many who were deprived of a voice in the selection of the President, Vice President and members of Congress because of the inadequacy of State legislation.

It is incompatible with democracy that any literate and competent citizen be deprived of the privilege of voting, particularly those who are defending their country. We suggest, therefore, that Congress take up this subject once more while there is plenty of time before the next election to enfranchise our defenders while they are in uniform and after they return to civilian life. Apparently amendment of the Constitution will be necessary because of the wide margin of discretion which that document gives to the States in saying who shall vote and who shall not. We are confident that both Congress and the States will accept such an amendment if it is found to be essential to prevent the exclusion of our defenders from the balloting booth. Would it not be wise to put the appropriate committees of the Senate and House, or preferably a joint committee, to work on this problem in the early days of the Seventy-ninth Congress?

Output And Sales

While the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production has been dropping from the record high levels of a year ago, its department store sales index has shown a marked rise. Although it is not possible to draw positive conclusions from the contrary behavior of these two indices, their action does confirm a conviction based on a variety of evidence that we are heading for lean times on the civilian front. We know that production of munitions has been sustained. Yet the Federal Reserve production index, which stood at 247 (base period 1935-39) in November, 1943, declined to 232 by November, 1944. This can mean only that goods intended ultimately for civilian consumption are being turned out in lesser quantity than a year ago.

Meantime the department store sales index soared from 181 per cent of the base period in November, 1943, to 210 in November, 1944. This 16 per cent increase in sales cannot be attributed to any comparable increase in prices, although everyone realizes that a great deal of money has been spent on high-priced inferior luxury articles, largely because nothing better was to be had. Measured by dollar value, indeed, department store inventories were still at high level last October, although reports from various centers indicate that many retailers have had their shelves swept bare by the Christmas buying rush. That of itself would not ordinarily be disturbing. But with inventories of many kinds of essential articles at abnormally low levels and replacements increasingly hard to get, we might as well make up our minds to doing without many things that contributed to our living standards of previous war years.

CLEARING BRUSH

Every winter with scythe and axe
I set about to clean this hillside corner,
never quite knowing why it must be done.
Brush like the soil better than the grass.
The birds would rather have the brush.
Rabbits in winter like it for a screen.
No matter. I chop and back it all away.
Maybe some remnant in my blood
out of the age long feud against the wild,
or something in my mind not satisfied
with nature's order, wanting to assert
supremacy in its own way.

I'll keep it clean
my little time, and when I'm gone
leave it to someone else to visit his mind
about the place. Whatever signs I leave,
here, home, or any other spot,
are little enough. A shell coiled in a rock
can last beyond my hand's work, or my mind's.
Should my successor be presumptive
let him chew my words over while he works.
FRED LAPE

Posting The Books

By J. M. Lalley

The First Draft

STEPHEN HERO, by James Joyce; edited by Theodore Spencer. (New Directions, \$3.50.)

What we have here is a fragmentary text of the original and cruder version of *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*. The work called Stephen Hero seems to have been written soon after Joyce left Ireland and went forth "to forge in the smithy of his soul the uncreated conscience of his race." Or possibly the work was then already in process, and perhaps had even been completed, before that celebrated and self-imposed sentence of banishment. There is considerable doubt about the point; it seems; Joyce himself told a secretary, who told Professor Spencer, that it was "a schoolboy production written when he was 19 or 20," but Joyce's biographer, Mr. Herbert Gorman, suggests that it is of considerably later composition. Anyway, the story goes that after Stephen Hero had been rejected by nearly two dozen different publishers, Joyce, who no doubt had long since realized that it would have to be reworked in entirely, threw the manuscript in the first. His wife sought to snatch it back from the flames, but managed to retrieve only part of it, that is to say, slightly more than a third of the whole manuscript. About a decade ago, when Joyce's fame and influence were at their apogee, this remnant was offered for sale by Miss Sylvia Beach of Paris, who had herself obtained some reflected celebrity as the original publisher of *Ulysses*; it was presently purchased for the College Library of Harvard University. This, and the fact that Professor Spencer has undertaken not only to edit it carefully for publication, but also to write an intelligent and sympathetic analytical essay about it, is an interesting testimony to the radical shifting of literary hierarchies which has occurred since the beginning of the century.

And yet, assuming the lost sections of the manuscript were of even quality with the part preserved, and supposing that it were offered under a name as little known to the world as was James Joyce 40 years ago, I think it would almost certainly be refused by almost any contemporary commercial publisher, even among those known to be hospitable to the productions of literary avant garde. Perhaps one of them might have been gracious enough to soften the rejection by saying that the work showed promise, and that the author had exhibited a rather unusual gift of language. But I think the publisher or editor would also tactfully suggest that the author work out a technique of his own rather than attempt to imitate the earlier manner of James Joyce. In short, I believe any experienced reader would recognize Stephen Hero for what it actually is, namely, the effort of an intelligent and possibly talented, but still very callow, adolescent to impart some sort of universal importance to his life if it is fair to infer the whole of Stephen Hero from this fragment, the book could not be considered a work of art; nor, even by the contemporary standards which Joyce's subsequent work has so greatly influenced, could it be considered a passably good novel. Thus the interest lies wholly in what it tells us about Joyce himself and in such insight into the development of his genius as is to be gained from a comparison of this text with the corresponding portions of *A Portrait of the Artist*.

The first and most illuminating contrast is that while Stephen Hero is almost nakedly autobiographical, *A Portrait of the Artist* is now seen not to be so. In this earlier version Joyce is relating with a show of objectivity and with an amazing plenitude of detail the story of his now famous but then rather vain and self-revolting adolescent Irish puritanism, Irish nationalism and Irish philistinism that led him to forsake his religion and to forsake his country. In the analogous passages of *A Portrait of the Artist* Joyce is reviewing this revolt with the eyes of his mature talent and in the interest of form and effect rather than of accuracy. The channel of narration has been shifted from objective to subjective, so that now the other characters exist only to the extent and degree that they touch the consciousness of Stephen Dedalus; thus the egocentricity common to both works, which appears jejune and pathetic in *A Portrait of the Artist*, is made to seem normal and congruous in *A Portrait of the Artist*. In other words Joyce has found the way to make artistic capital of his instinctive solipsism. But where Stephen Hero is an experience, literally transcribed, *A Portrait of the Artist* is a reexperience, a "re-memberance of things past," in which, however, the present, (or what was present at the time of writing) is inevitably and extrinsically intermingled. Thus I should say that that Stephen Hero, with all its irrelevances, is much more nearly a "stream of consciousness," than the more refined and selective *Portrait*.

The book is also of great value to critics and students for its rather complete statement of Joyce's famous theory of art as an "epiphany." Here of course he takes the word at its etymological value of "manifestation." "By an epiphany he meant a sudden spiritual manifestation, whether in the vagaries of speech or of gesture or in a memorable phase of the mind itself. He believed that it was for the man of letters to record these epiphanies with extreme care, seeing that they are the most delicate and evanescent of moments." In other words, it is the essence or quiddity that the artist should seek to abstract, or pull away, from the phenomena of consciousness. This theory, says Professor

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

World Of Tomorrow

JUST AS the final phase of World War I was in a sense a rehearsal for World War II, so the present stage of this greater conflict exhibits, in crude and beginning form, the weapons of the future.

We've heard a lot about the robot bombs and their potentialities but now comes an airman who has lived the development of aviation to speak with authority. Canada's Air Marshal William A. Bishop has written a book called "Winged Peace" that is a prophetic text for the year just begun.

It isn't a theorist who is speaking. It isn't a gloomy "intellectual." It is the man who was the act of arms in the last war, with 72 German planes in his credit.

Billy Bishop's warning is addressed to every human being on this globe. He says that, if we don't get together to control the air cooperatively, this weary civilization of ours will finally be destroyed. And he makes a case that to me is convincing beyond any doubt.

"The air is global," Bishop writes, "and the operator of tomorrow in the global air must be a global operator. No words can be minced about it. The air world must be world-controlled."

TO PUT it the other way. If the old nationalism prevails, then the doom of our world is certain. Man's thinking, as Bishop makes clear, never catches up with man's inventiveness. It's always about two laps behind, and that's never more true than it is today, according to this air leader in two wars.

The stratosphere plane is not something for the distant improbable future. Three hours from New York or Montreal to London is not something dreamed up by H. G. Wells. It will happen in . . . five years, ten years. The point is that we now have the techniques to make it possible and therefore it is only

a question of how soon it will be worked out.

If passengers can travel safely by jet-propelled propulsion into the stratosphere and down again in sealed cabins, it will obviously be simple to send pilotless bombs three or four thousand miles directly to a target by radio controls.

"Can you visualize tremendous armadas of aircraft which themselves may be projectiles launched from the ground by rocket propulsion, and more rocket impulses, their whole course of flight directed by the press of a button on the ground?" Bishop asks.

He wrote that only two months before the date—June 16, 1944—on which the Germans launched just such an attack for the first time in the history of warfare. That's a good illustration of how imagination lags behind reality.

AT LEAST a half dozen times in his brief book, Air Marshal Bishop says there is no halfway compromise. Either the air and the industry manufacturing for the air must be controlled internationally or inevitably the new and terrible weapons of destruction will be put to the old uses of nationalism, and that means war.

As Billy Bishop says, it's winged peace or winged death.

Looking around, you don't see much chance of such international control. Out at the civil air conference in Chicago, the nations jockeyed for preference and position in exactly the same old way, just as though nothing had happened in the world.

I wish Bishop's book could be read by millions. Perhaps people would listen to a practical airman. The trade edition costs \$2.75, which puts it out of the reach of most readers. It ought to be brought out in a 25-cent edition. It ought to be syndicated in the newspapers.

This should have been a New Year's Day column about hope dawning for the future. But perhaps we've had too much of that. Isn't it time to look at the reality Air Marshal Bishop is talking about?

First of all I have to point out that the official figures are misleading, as the 10 per cent cut to be made during the remaining six months of the financial year has been distributed over the whole year and therefore made to appear only half of what it actually is. Thus taking old-age assistance as an example, the average monthly grant will be reduced from \$32.50 to \$30.87 as stated but to \$29.25. It must be added that District appropriations will not profit by the full cut of \$3.25 but only by half the amount, the other half being a loss in the contribution of the Federal Government, which matches dollar for dollar old-age assistance grants, pensions for the blind and aid to dependent children in accordance with the provisions of the Social Security Act. Only general relief is paid entirely from District appropriations.

Expenditure for public assistance is very low in the District. Confining my remarks for brevity's sake to old-age assistance, this is already apparent by a comparison with the average grants of some States, but is still more striking when the number of recipients is taken into consideration. In a tabulation of the number of recipients per 1000 population 65 years and over, the District is at the bottom of the list with a rate of 59, the rate for the United States as a whole being 210. Oklahoma heads the list with a rate of 496. This comparatively poor State therefore pays 8.4 times its average of \$26.49 or \$222.52 for every \$29.25 payable by the District under the cut.

The comparative figure for Colorado with an average of \$41.24 and a rate of 416 is \$290.74. For further comparison I give the average grant of some other States followed by the rates.

Montana, \$29.31 (271); North Dakota, \$30.67 (221); Idaho, \$30.52 (283); Illinois, \$30.99 (202); Rhode Island, \$31.87 (120); Wyoming, \$32.15 (242); New Mexico, \$32.22 (215); Alaska, \$32.33 (353); New York, \$33.06 (105); Connecticut, \$34.01 (161); Oregon, \$34.11 (177); Utah, \$36.86 (377); Washington, \$37.47 (333); Nevada, \$38.14 (228); Arizona, \$38.44 (353); Massachusetts, \$44.04 (193); California, \$47.23 (237).
--

It will be seen that in every case the average payment is higher than in the District under the cut, and has to be multiplied many times by the far higher rate. In order to appreciate these facts at their true value, it should be remembered that the averages are calculated for the whole of the State, including small towns and country districts, while the District is an urban community with high rent, sharing with New York City the unenviable record of having the highest cost of living in the country.

FREDERIC F. WOLTER.
Washington, Dec. 28.

The Treaty Amendment

By Mark Sullivan

An Aid to Peace

DURING EARLY December, two proposals had strong headway in Washington. One was the Dumbarton Oaks plan for an international organization to prevent future war. Accessory to this was a proposal that adoption of the Dumbarton Oaks plan be facilitated by an amendment to the Constitution, so that it, and other treaties, may be ratified by a simple majority vote of both branches of Congress, instead of by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

About both proposals, a momentary chill fell on Washington during late December. It came from the news that Britain and Russia apparently do not feel bound by the Atlantic Charter; that the status of small nations, such as Poland, is to be determined, not by the Charter principle of self-determination, but by the interests of large nations. The Atlantic Charter was and is cherished in America. The blow to its sanctity led to momentary dismay about the Dumbarton Oaks plan for international organization to prevent future war.

WITH TIME, however, came realization that whatever the obstacles, an international organization to prevent war must be achieved. This conviction, strongly held, constitutes the present stage of Washington thought. With revival of determination about this, came new vitality for the vitality for the movement to amend the Constitution. Advocates of it can again hope to get the necessary action by Congress early enough to submit the amendment to the 45 State legislatures which will sit during the winter.

The proposed amendment would put ratification of a treaty on the same basis as passage of any ordinary statute—both to be done by simple majority of the two houses. This raises the question, whether there is, between a treaty and an ordinary statute, any distinction which would justify preserving the two-thirds rule for the former.

There is a strong distinction. It lies in the vital fact that a treaty is a contract, with other nations. To repeal a treaty is to break or terminate a contract. This gives a treaty a special sanctity, superior to that of an ordinary domestic statute.

ALLUding to this distinction, this column sometime ago made a mistake in saying that "a treaty, once entered into, cannot be repealed at will, as an ordinary statute can; a treaty is superior to laws of Congress." This statement was wrong. Authorities on the Constitution are clear that Congress can repeal a treaty.

Yet correction of this error may lead to an impression so misleading as the error itself. Congress has power to repeal a treaty directly, or render it inoperative. But as constitutional authorities point out, Congress, in exercising some of its powers, is under a moral obligation. It is tantamount to say that Congress is under a moral obligation to be more hesitant about repealing a treaty, which is a contract, than about repealing an ordinary domestic statute.

During this Congress, we are likely to enter into an international agreement to prevent future war. By its nature, such an agreement contemplates operation for a long period of time. Can we say that the next Congress, or any future one, is under no greater obligation to refrain from repealing this agreement than in the case of an ordinary statute? If we can this, other nations would feel reluctant to depend on the permanence of the agreement; the very purpose of the agreement would be impaired.

The question whether a treaty may be superior even to the Constitution will come up in the approaching debate about the international agreement to prevent war. In discussions of this agreement it is suggested that the international organization or agency within it, shall have authority to summon the armed forces of the United States (and of other nations) to put down aggression. Putting down aggression is difficult to distinguish from making war. But the Constitution vests the power to declare war in Congress. It is a fine-spun point and it presents a real difficulty.

Cause Of Fires

I wish to call attention to the suppression of the truth concerning one of the most disastrous of local evils—the careless use of cigarettes. Why has not our daily press said something in the face of the fires in our Capital City, and elsewhere, which have burned to death innocent persons as though they were firewood? Is nothing to be done to stop the frantic and thoughtless craze of the cigarette smoker who starts fires in apartment houses, stores and public buildings which house hundreds of Government workers? If the Library of Congress can and does absolutely forbid smoking in that beautiful structure, and if employees cheerfully live and thrive under such protective prohibition, can not the same good sense be exercised for the protection of citizens in similar buildings?

J. O. KNOTT.
Washington, Dec. 26.

The British Retort

By Ernest Lindley

Will It Revive Isolationism?

THE LONDON ECONOMIST, a serious and hitherto respected journal, has published a harsh sneering editorial on the United States. A number of other British journals have blossomed out with Americanophile comments. Raymond Danneberg, London correspondent of the New York Times, reports that personal "contacts" between Britons and Americans have become as touchy as the relations on an official level.

This is the backwash from the recent wave of American criticism of British policy in Greece and Italy and with respect to Poland. But the backwash seems to be higher, or at least rougher, than the original wave, at least in the case of the Economist, which suddenly—if temporarily—converts itself into a British counterpart of the Chicago Tribune.

There was provocation for these British outbursts. Some of it was official. More of it was in the form of press comment. But, at the same time, many editorial writers and commentators tried to explain sympathetically the British position. And when the German offensive came, criticism quieted down. The feeling seemed to spread quickly and pretty widely that this was a poor time to engage in quarrels, or even in public arguments, with our Allies.

But the Economist's leading articles and the undercurrents reported by American correspondents in London indicate that behind these sharp responses there was a good deal of long-pent-up resentment. Mr. Danneberg describes the British press and people as "hurt and sulky." And he notes also that they are "hypersensitive over the disparity in size between themselves and their allies"—a mental condition which many Washington observers also have noted and which explains much that is otherwise mysterious about British foreign policy. To these factors should be added, probably, war fatigue.

It may do the British some good to let off steam. Like us, they are especially sensitive to

criticisms which impugn their good faith or imply that they are morally inferior. But the counter-blast was unfortunate because it was belated and also because it comes just before the new Congress convenes.

WITH THE OLD CONGRESS passed a considerable number of the old isolationists. Their places have been taken by men committed to international collaboration to enforce a long peace. And many Senators and Representatives who were re-elected have shifted ground, or at least their public commitments, on foreign policy since 1942 and 1940. Voters who regarded the organization of the peace as the foremost issue held the balance of power in many States. More than any other issue this appeared to be decisive in the senatorial elections and in many of the House contests.

Among those who advocate international collaboration to preserve peace there are undoubtedly some perfectionists who may revert to isolationism if the peace does not fit exactly the diagram which they prefer. But the driving force behind the advance toward an "internationalist" outlook in the United States has not been altruism, a yearning to reform and uplift the world, or deep-seated affection for our Allies. It has been the realization that isolation means insecurity.

However, the need of the United States for security through international organization is obviously not greater than that of other nations. It is probably less than that of any other nation—certainly less than Britain's. If there is bargaining value for anyone in the threat to withdraw or to seek special arrangements or alliances rather than general world security, the United States has more of it than any other nation.

AS THINGS STAND now, no nation can be sure that a world security organization will really work. For a long time to come, no nation with available alternatives will put all of its security into the basket of a world organization. But the threat to run away, voiced by the Economist, is badly timed as well as ill-tempered. And if it reflects a real trend in British opinion, it introduces more uncertainty into a picture which already has too many uncertainties and will contribute to the hesitation of Americans who want a firmly established peace but are doubtful about the steadfastness of purpose of their Allies.

Off the Record

By Ed Reed



The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE Military Affairs Committee returned from Europe with no over-riding feeling that Government warings of "plenty of war yet to come" are merely the mouthings of bureaucracy.

One observation the solons made is that while the French army is equipped from lend-lease goods, few Frenchmen realize that their army is using American equipment. The story has not been put across by our propaganda service, and most Frenchmen believe the British equipped the French army. British publications and the British radio have made no attempt to counteract that impression.

Representative Paul Shafer of Michigan was critical of OWI and the propaganda job done for America in France and Italy. The British are doing far better, he said, especially by radio. So far as the troops are concerned, Americans are getting their news just about six weeks behind the times.

The day he left, reported the Michigan Republican, prelection copies of Time and Newsweek had just arrived. "Radio news broadcasts from our troops are so inadequate that they rely mainly upon BBC (British Broadcasting Co.)," said Shafer. "BBC puts out much more news, but plenty of British propaganda with it." Shafer said the G. I.'s are especially angry because of the constant diet of jazz records and comedians which they get over their radio. "They tell me they don't want the folks at home to think they're fighting through the war," he explained, "because they're not doing any such thing."

Little Flower Fumes

ONE OF THE HOTTEST feuds outside of Washington is now raging between OPA Administrator Dan Woolley and New York's Mayor LaGuardia. Before becoming New York's OPA chief, Woolley was LaGuardia's commissioner of markets, but was forced out last year after a little phuric battle with the Little Flower.

While LaGuardia is blaming OPA for New York's difficulties in meat supply and at the same time telling reporters that he can't blame the New York retailers who join the meat strike, he himself is enforcing OPA regulations in New York with a strictness that has OPA officials shuddering. Howling about OPA on the one hand, LaGuardia is sending city investigators around to grocery stores and hauling retailers in by the hundreds for petty violations. A total of 900 had to appear in Judge Sawyer's court last week.

Dan Woolley has LaGuardia's objective all doped out. He has told New York reporters that what the Little Flower really wants is to become national OPA administrator.

And last Thursday, in a press conference at city hall, LaGuardia told reporters that what Woolley really wants is to be

ated during 1944 there remain explosive conditions. For instance, France, according to information in official quarters here, will soon need huge quantities of raw materials to keep her factories going and employment high.

Allied shipping is so tight as to furnish little prospect of meeting the need there and in other freed countries, although if it is not met unrest is almost certain to follow. Announced United States policy for liberated Europe is to let the people work out their own political destinies, even though in some instances it may mean at the outset control by leftist or Communist minorities. Announced British policy is to intervene in the interest of maintaining British-recognized authorities where necessary.

The Russians have not disguised their intention of bordering their frontiers with friendly governments and of compelling whatever territorial changes they considered justified historically or for their own security.

Henderson in Paris

Paris, Dec. 31 (AP)—Leon Henderson arrived here today, reportedly to make a survey of the condition and possible dispositions of German industry in the postwar period. He also will study the present State of French industry and its possible contribution to the Allied war effort.

Wartime Washington

WAR IS NO RESPECTER of official comfort, even of Washington Cabinet members. Attorney General Francis Biddle rented a house recently, had trouble with it from the first day. Biddle found that the roof leaked, had plumbing difficulties, couldn't get adequate repairs from his landlord, finally had to buy the house, then learned that his landlord had been anti-Nazi Deal commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr.

Secretary Morgenthau is also having housing troubles, has been searching frantically for a new home for the last two months, still hasn't found one. Note—Washington bigwigs also have the same transportation troubles the average citizen suffers. OWI Director Elmer Davis stood on a street corner for half an hour the other morning trying to hail a cab, finally got a hitch from one of his employees who happened to drive by.

Capital Chaff

THE ARMY IS PRINTING new currency for U. S. troops in France to provide a more equitable rate of exchange. Prices have been exorbitant for our troops, largely because the artificial exchange rate was pegged at a relatively high level as an aid to French recovery. General Eisenhower has urged his men to send as much money back home as possible. As a result, between 85 and 90 per cent of all GI pay is now coming back to the U. S. A.

Representative Paul Shafer, himself an amateur magician of some skill, demonstrated a rope trick at the Royal Palace in Rome, with Prince Humberto as his stooge. He nearly stopped the show when he told the prince to say the magic word. Instead of specifying "Abracadabra," Shafer told him to say "Addis Ababa," which happens to be the capital of Ethiopia, which Mussolini once conquered. The prince flushed, finally whispered "Addis Ababa."

Formation of a special House committee to watch over surplus property disposal is being discussed by several members who are dissatisfied both with the law and with the administrators chosen. None of the women members of the new Congress managed to emulate Clare Luce's stunt of getting an office in the New House Office Building. Mrs. Luce remains the only freshman member to be assigned to the new building—although Matt Neely of West Virginia, a former Senator from that State, will also go into the new building. Only other newcomer to be assigned to the new building is Herman Kopplemann of Hartford, Conn., who has served four terms in the House in the last 12 years.

California Democrats are lining up behind two House members as outstanding contenders for the senatorial nomination in 1946—Congressmen George Outland and Cecil King. The latter is the protégé of Democratic National Committee Secretary Ed Pauley.

Assessor-Elect Names Deputies At Martinsburg

Martinsburg, W. Va., Dec. 31.—Assessor-elect Harwood Burkhardt, who takes over his official duties tomorrow, today announced his deputies for the coming year, starting his four-year term, as follows: A. H. Stuckey, who has held a similar post for 12 years, Gerards-town and Hedgesville districts; Boyd McWilliams, previously serving 11 years, Opequon and Falling Waters districts; Ernest H. Tabb, retiring as deputy-sheriff-jailor, Arden district; E. Buff Kettering, retired wholesaler, Martinsburg district (work formerly done by Burkhardt himself—who has been deputy assessor).

The new office deputy is Mrs. Audrey Callahan, whose husband, Earl J. Callahan, is with the Seabees in the Pacific.

Fredericksburg Yank Wounded in Germany

Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 31.—Pfc. Wilbur G. Weedon has been slightly wounded in action in Germany, his wife here has been notified by the War Department. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Weedon of Spotsylvania County.

Ruth H. Simms, GOP Leader, Dies in Chicago

Chicago, Dec. 31 (AP)—Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, 64, daughter of the late Senator Mark A. Hanna of Ohio, and a power in Republican politics in her own right, died at 11:50 a. m. today in Billings Memorial Hospital.

Hospital officials said she had slept quietly through the night and died without awakening. She had been critically ill since December 4, when she entered the hospital to undergo an operation for acute pancreatitis.

Her husband, Albert G. Simms, former Congressman from New Mexico, an dwo daughters, Mrs. Cortlandt Barnes, New York, and Mrs. Peter Miller, Chicago, were at the bedside when she died.

Mrs. Simms was at the time of her death Republican National Committeewoman from New Mexico.

Aided Husband's Campaign

She became a prominent personality in National politics shortly after her marriage in 1903 to the late Senator Medill McCormick, former publisher of the Chicago Tribune. She supported him in his Senate campaign and in 1924 became the first woman to serve on the Republican National Committee.

After McCormick's death the following year, she stumped every county in the State to win election as congresswoman-at-large from Illinois. In 1930 she became the first woman to be nominated for the Senate by a major party, and won over Republican incumbent Charles S. Deneen, who had defeated her husband in 1924. However, she lost to Democrat James Hamilton Lewis in the general election.

Mrs. Simms in 1930 made a donation of \$50,000 toward the purchase of a site for the proposed National Presbyterian Church, as well as other gifts totaling about \$100,000.

This site was the area now occupied by the Shoreham Hotel, on Calvert st. at Connecticut ave. Subsequently this project was abandoned.

Her interests included a farm at Byron, Ill., where she specialized in the development of pure-bred Holstein cattle. She held membership in the American Livestock Association, The Business and Professional Women's Club and The American Association for Labor Legislation.

Aided District Church

Mrs. Simms lived at 1224 13th st. nw. for several years including the time she spent in the House of Representatives. She was prominent in Washington society, and her daughter, Katrina, made her debut here.

She was a member of the board of trustees of the National Presbyterian Church, Inc., the corporation set up by the Presbyterian Church of the United States. While the Rev. Charles Wood was minister of the Church of the Covenant.

Former Member Of House Dead



Associated Press WIREPHOTO
RUTH HANNA MCCORMICK SIMMS, one Representative-at-large from Illinois, who died yesterday.

Connecticut ave. and N st. nw. Mrs. Simms in 1930 made a donation of \$50,000 toward the purchase of a site for the proposed National Presbyterian Church, as well as other gifts totaling about \$100,000.

Ships Service Club At Norfolk Yard Consumed by Fire

Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 31 (AP)—Fire destroyed the ship service and recreation building at Norfolk Navy Yard here early today, causing a loss estimated by the yard's public relations office at approximately \$200,000.

The one-story building, which was about 180 by 125 feet in dimensions, was located in the Baracks A section at the extreme southwestern end of the yard. The fire, origin of which had not been determined, broke out in the structure about 5:30 a. m.

Navy Yard firemen confined the blaze to the one building, which houses the ship service store (similar to an Army post exchange). There was no one in it at the time.

Parents Hear Son Is Missing in Action

Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 31.—Pfc. Frank P. Morgan, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Morgan of 400 Princess Anne st., has been missing in action in France since December 12, the War Department has notified his parents. Morgan has been over seas 19 months, serving in North Africa, Sicily and Italy before going to France.

Bars Let Down Foreign Policy Clarification On 'Hill' Slate

The State Department yesterday withdrew import controls for the Middle East on virtually all supplies except those which require large amounts of shipping tonnage, such as cereals and fertilizers, and "a comparatively short list of commodities still in world short supply."

The new plan is the first step in the gradual freeing of trade from wartime restrictions and an attempt to return to normal trade policies. The lack of shipping, however, will prevent any effective change soon, although Middle East countries in the future will determine what they will import with the small amount of shipping available to them.

The announcement was made simultaneously here and in London and Cairo. The new order is effective today and was issued by the Foreign Economic Administration and the British Supply Council as well as the State Department.

"The most important feature of the changes which have been made is that over a wide range of items the Middle East supply center control over import will cease," the announcement said. "It will be for the Middle East countries to make their own arrangements with exporting countries for supply of these goods subject only to (certain) limitations."

The department pointed out that the shipping situation still is so acute as to limit total tonnage available for the Middle East.

"It has," it said, "therefore, been decided:

(a)—That Middle East requirements of commodities such as cereals and fertilizers, the movement of which makes heavy calls on shipping, will continue to be estimated and sponsored by Middle East supply center.

(b)—That import licenses for a comparatively short list of commodities and products still in world short supply (for example, trucks, tires and textiles) will still require the Middle East supply center approval, which will, where possible, be delegated to local Middle East supply center representatives.

(c)—That for all other items the Middle East supply center control will be withdrawn."

Hagerstown Marriages Drop to 2071 in 1944

Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 31 (AP)—Marriages dropped from a total in 1943 of 2203 to a total of 2071 in Hagerstown this year, while 303 divorce suits were filed, in comparison with 305 last year, records of the clerk of courts showed today. Since Pearl Harbor divorce suits doubled in the local courts have almost doubled, while marriages have shown a steady decline, the records showed.

Members of the Seventy-ninth Congress served notice last night that they will seek thorough Congressional inspection of the Nation's foreign policy and a definitive stand on the European political turmoil.

Senator Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), said that soon after Congress convenes, he will introduce a resolution calling on Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., to give the Senate full information on foreign policy and on all aspects of the political muddle.

"Such a meeting is indispensable not only for close harmony between the State Department and the Senate but for joint fulfillment of our obligations to the American people whose sons are engaged in the holocaust of war," he said in a statement.

To Ask Approval of Pledge

Representative Jerry Voorhis (D., Calif.), said that on Wednesday, first day of the new session, he will offer a resolution asking House approval of Stettinius' pledge to grant liberated nations free choice of government and containing a Congressional declaration of that policy.

"America is fighting to get a peace which can endure," he said. "To expect such a peace to be based upon power politics or dictation by powerful nations to weaker ones cannot form the basis for such a peace."

Key to increased Congressional interest in foreign affairs is a resolution to be introduced by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.), who before the war was one of the most fervid isolationists in Congress.

Te resolution asks immediate appointment of a United Nations political council and other steps designed to insure a lasting peace.

Lauded by Voorhis

Stettinius' pledge that liberated lands may choose their own governments was lauded by Voorhis, who said that it "expressed the will of practically every person in the United States, including the men and women in the armed forces."

Congress should support it without qualification, he added, "so that other nations may know that America is united in its determination that a peace based upon justice and true self-determination of peoples should result from the war."

"The whole tradition of our country is one of working for the freedom of all peoples. And the time certainly has come for us to make it clear to every nation in the world that America's aims in this war are no different from what they have been in the past."

WPB, Labor Promise Better Effort in '45

The War Production Board said yesterday one of the most notable features of this country's war effort is the way in which free labor has been able to meet every demand.

"Despite all the difficulties and handicaps that American workers have had to face," the WPB said in a year-end statement, "they have made the grade in every instance up to now."

We know that labor is going to keep up the good record."

Both the American Federation of Labor and the CIO echoed those words, in statement.

Said William Green, AFL president: "Labor issued this New Year warning to the enemy—that in the months ahead the soldiers of production will back up the fighting forces of the United Nations with the greatest output of planes, tanks, guns and ships in history."

Asserted Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations: "To make 1945 our victory year, America will redouble its productive efforts. It will not be lulled into complacency by false optimism nor tolerate any lag in war production while American soldiers still depend for their lives on the output of American industry. It must and will adhere faithfully to its no-strike pledge until the German and Japanese military forces are completely destroyed."

War manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt said in a statement: "Management and labor have already proved that a democratic Nation could outproduce both the Mikado's fanatic-manned factories and Hitler's factories manned by German robot-workers and all of Europe's slaves."

"Let us now resolve to out-produce—not the Berlin and Yoko hamas, for we have already done that—but to outproduce ourselves, to outproduce the America of 1943 and 1944 in this coming year, 1945."

Hampden-Sydney Alumni Fund Hits \$28,908 in 1944

Hampden-Sydney, Va., Dec. 31 (AP)—The preliminary report on Hampden-Sydney College's 1944 alumni fund drive shows 757 persons contributing \$27,908, an average of nearly \$37 per contributor. Of the contributions, \$24,522 was in cash and the remainder in pledges.

The funds, which are obtained in campaigns each fall, are used by the college as "living endowment" or for purposes specified by the contributors.

The preliminary report, which gave the status of the fund as of December 7, showed 21 per cent of the 2604 alumni who had been solicited, had contributed.

Top Officials Map Aims for Allied Unity

By John M. Hightower Associated Press Staff Writer

Strenuous efforts to achieve Allied diplomatic unity in the closing months of the war are being charted at the White House and State Department.

The first half of the New Year is regarded as probably the most critical period of the war in this respect. It is expected to be a time of great decision fixing the pattern of international affairs for peaceful cooperation or strife and conflict for generations to come.

President Roosevelt will have opportunity to outline the course of action he and Secretary of State Stettinius are developing in his message to the new Congress probably late this week. Officials look to the message for the most comprehensive statement of American foreign policy in almost a year.

Due to Reflect Modifications It is considered certain to reflect modifications made to meet developments in Soviet-American relations since former Secretary Hull's foreign policy speech last April. It also may give some clues as to the President's hopes for an early meeting with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

That meeting, now tentatively expected in February soon after Mr. Roosevelt's fourth term inauguration January 20, is easily the most important of various international gatherings projected for the first half of the new year.

Others include a conference of American foreign ministers, probably at Mexico City in February or early March, and a United Nations meeting also in early spring, to consider establishing the Dumbarton Oaks organization for world security.

Test of Leadership Seen

President Roosevelt's leadership toward a peaceful and secure post-war world, which rose to a high peak both at home and abroad when he was re-elected for a fourth term two months ago, will be put to the test in all these international gatherings as well as in the new Congress.

His greatest task, according to diplomatic authorities here, will be to gain broad compromises between the ideals and interests of the United States and those of Britain and Russia, which will be acceptable in this country. In accomplishing this task, it is said, lies his best hope of winning Senate approval of full United States participation in the projected world organization.

The nearer Allied armies close in on Germany and the more European countries are liberated, the more numerous will become the problems requiring settlement.

France's Needs Mounting

Even in those countries liberated



THEN... AND NOW

Washington's First Choice

Yes, calendars have changed a lot in 50 years—but not Washington's first choice of milk.

For more than a half century, the purity, flavor and high quality of Chestnut Farms Milk have made it the outstanding favorite in Washington.

Today, more and more Washington families are enjoying the advantages of our Sealtest Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk. It's a nutrition-

ally improved milk—with 400 units of Vitamin "D" added to every quart.

In addition—the homogenizing process distributes the cream evenly all through the milk so that you enjoy a delightful creamy taste in every single drop.

If you're a Chestnut Farms customer, just leave a note for your milkman to change your order to Sealtest Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk, or telephone Michigan 1011.

CHESTNUT FARMS

Sealtest
VITAMIN "D"
HOMOGENIZED MILK



CHESTNUT FARMS IS A DIVISION OF NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION

TUNE IN THE JOAN DAVIS-SEALTEST VILLAGE STORE PROGRAM, WITH JACK HALEY, THURSDAYS, 9:30 P. M., WRC

Output Appeals Grimly Mark Passing of '44

By International News Service

Government, labor and industry grimly marked America's fourth wartime New Year's Eve yesterday by appealing to the home front to redouble its production to hasten the victory—though spokesmen conceded was still far distant.

• The War Production Board, reviewing 1944 as the old year prepared to bow out into history, declared that 300,000 workers are urgently needed to keep up the tempo of war flowing into the hands of the fighting forces overseas.

"We are in the midst of a military campaign that requires perhaps an even greater effort and persistence on the part of our workers than we have given them in the past," WPB Vice Chairman Clinton S. Golden and Joseph D. Keenan.

Needs Stressed in Detail

The WPB pointed out that workers are presently needed in all aircraft plants and plants producing naval high capacity ammunition and heavy artillery ammunition.

More hands also are needed, the board warned, in artillery and gun carriage factories, foundries and plants making small arms ammunition, dry cell batteries, duodenal and tent (weld), Naval 40 mm. gun radar equipment, rockets, tanks and self-propelled guns, tetraethyl lead and sodium, tires and tubes, trucks and components and wire rope.

President Philip Murray, of the CIO, vanned against complacency and declared that his organization had the "twin goals of winning peace and winning the peace."

"To make 1945 our victory year," Murray said, "America will redouble its productive efforts."

Blunt Appeals Issued

"On the domestic front," he promised, "the CIO will devote its industrial, legislative and political activities to achieving a stabilization of the war time economy, in which wages shall be fairly adjusted to living costs, prices held down to prevent inflation and the burden of tax levies justly distributed on the basis of ability to pay."

President Eric Johnston of the United States Chamber of Commerce, issued a blunt appeal to the war before planning for peace time production.

"The American people," he observed, "are face to face with the grim fact that the end of the war is nowhere in sight."

Johnston said that the German offensive in Western Europe had caused America to absorb "a bomb blow."

He added that the "heroic Joe of Bastogne taught me by his son."

"We are not forced to start

Labor to Back Soldiers

AFL President William G. Douglas stated that American labor is determined that the fourth year war "shall be the last."

"Labor," he said, "issues this New Year warning to the enemy that in the months ahead the soldiers of production will back the fighting forces of the United Nations with the greatest output of planes, tanks, guns and ships in history."

War Manpower Commissioner Paul McNutt, in a letter to all members of the WMC management-labor policy committee,

called for "teamwork" to make possible for the Nation to "outproduce the America of 1943-1944."

"Let us now resolve," McNamara declared, "to outproduce—not only Berlin or Yokohama, but we readily have done that—but to outproduce ourselves."

"On this New Year's Day, let us resolve, with God's aid, that we will work together, management and labor, to help defeat the enemies of the 'Prince of Peace'—German and Japanese war-mongers."

The N. H. Bural Ground in Nashua, N. H. has no grave-

is never enough
PREMIUM BEER
d, but what there is,
y good. Like many
at Maryland-token

ing, it is necessarily
input. It is rather costly,
well worth the price.

•

Get our Book of
D MARYLAND RECIPES



PREMIUM BEER

AL BREWING CO.
D. C. Michigan 2

Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

'Winged Victory' Has An Exceptional Cast; Notes of the Theater

WHILE IT MAY SEEM a bit late in the day to begin extolling Moss Hart's production of "Winged Victory" for the Army Air Forces, there are, if you wish to deem them such, extenuating circumstances.

One would be that the film version of the stage hit will be coming along to the screen of Loew's Palace Theater on January 11, and another might be that a little later—how long later, I am not at the moment informed—Mr. Hart's living embodiment of what he felt his conception ought to be like will be occupying the stage of the National Theater.

While comparisons usually are odious, it probably can be confided without offense that Mr. Hart approached his task from a more professional angle than actuated Irving Berlin when he completed his tremendously successful "This Is the Army." Mr. Berlin took what talent he could find—and it was both plentiful and able.

Mr. Hart, on the other hand, combed the uniformed forces of the AAF for performers who already were initiates of the theater in one capacity or another.

The result seems to be that Mr. Hart has come up with a strictly professional cast. It was no easy job.

As it is told to me by my old friend, S. Sgt. Bill Doll, no tyro in the theater, there were 17,000 applications for auditions for parts in "Winged Victory." By the time Mr. Hart and those in charge had sifted this formidable number down to the requisite 300, it was found that they had many names familiar to American audiences on their roster.

Perhaps foremost in the group—at least in my mind—is Lee Cobb. Mr. Cobb may be recalled as the aged father in "Golden Boy." To me, when I saw the play, he was aged. As a matter of fact, my more considered impression is that at the time he was 28 years old, give or take a year. This is the kind of actor Mr. Cobb is. His manifold talents made him one of the mainstays of the Group Theater.

Then there is Sgt. Edmund O'Brien, who was Deanna Durbin's leading man in "The Amazing Mrs. Halloway," and a prime mover in the romantic interest in the camera version of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," that starred Charles Laughton. But that is only a beginning.

Col. Barry Nelson, whose last screen chore got him featured billing with Spencer Tracy and Irene Dunne in "A Guy Named Joe," Sgt. George Reeves, who was Claude Rains' leading man in "So Proudly We Hail," and Col. Phil Bourneuf, former Theater Guild actor, last seen on the National stage in "The Rivals," likewise are in there pitching. But this character isn't a static business. Also visible will be Pvt. Ray McDonald, one of the cleverest of the dancers, and Jack Powell, Jr., doing an abbreviation of the same symmetrical drumstick act that his dad is performing this week on the stage at Loew's Capitol. Nor is that all.

Other interesting members of the company include: Corp. Eugene Conley, frequently heard here with the San Carlo Opera Company; Pats. Jack and Henry Slate, illustriously known to vaudeville and the night clubs; former-empire Peter Lind Hayes, Sgt. Ray Middleton and even Maurice, of the dance team of Maurice and Cordoba. If you want "name" musicians, they would embrace Pvt. Porky Danvers, Corp. Harry Goodman and Sgt. Joe Buskin. The latter, "Hot Time in the Town of Berlin." There is so much talent in the cast of "Winged Victory," as it turns out, that many top-flight artists find themselves in "bit" roles. Take Sgt. Zeke Manners, for example. This hillbilly radio comic is seen only in a flash, playing an accordion accompaniment. It just happens that the Pennsylvania Folks. It also just happens that Sgt. Manners is the symphonist of that tune. It is reliably reported that he spends all of

FWA Finishes 37 Projects In Va. in '44

Richmond, Va., Dec. 31 (AP).—Thirty-seven Federal Works Agency projects were completed in Virginia in 1944 at a cost of \$10,600,000, Regional Director C. L. Vickers said. The projects brought the FWA's Virginia total to 87 and sent total expenditures to approximately 19 million dollars.

Reports compiled for the Richmond region of the FWA, which includes Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland and Delaware, show 207 projects completed at a cost of about \$30,500,000.

Bulk of the FWA public works program in Virginia consists of educational facilities, hospitals and nurses' homes, public health centers, additions to water and sewerage systems, incinerator plants and garbage disposal facilities; fire stations and recreation centers for servicemen.

Federal aid in construction of these projects, Vickers said, was provided to enable communities to meet needs created by wartime conditions in congested production areas. Some projects were financed entirely with funds provided by FWA, but in most cases local communities paid a portion of the cost.

Of 42 projects now under construction in Virginia, 20 are virtually completed. The 42 projects represent a total investment of approximately \$14,500,000.

Leonard Lyons Gossip From Gotham

New York, Dec. 31.—Moss Hart's Air Force show, "Winged Victory," is grossing \$56,000 a week as a play in Chicago and \$104,000 as a movie at the Roxy. To legalize his gift of the play to the Air Force, Moss signed a contract "selling" all rights for \$5. To date he hasn't received the \$5.

Hart first read the play, when it was half finished, to General Arnold and the Air Force staff at Arnold's home. None of the household of generals uttered a word throughout the reading. "Well, that's it," said Hart. "That's the first act. What do you think?"

General Arnold pointed to a curious knife on the wall. "It's used by the Arabs to break their omelette on men who do not spoil their wives," said General Arnold. "I warn you Hart, I'll chase you to the aisle and use it on you, if the second act isn't as perfect."

Leon Henderson, now in England on a special mission for the Government, has disassociated himself from every private venture since returning to Government service. When he resigned as Price Administrator, Henderson began earning over \$200,000 a year. Now he's resigned from the Research Institute of America, abandoned his lecture and personal counsel contracts, and again is earning \$12,000 a year.

Dorothy Gish, after sitting for five months, in vain to go overseas with a USO unit, wasted no time as soon as she learned of the trip's cancellation. She's now at the Red Cross Canteen. One veteran American correspondent received special attention at the Vatican because of a cable Jim Farley sent in his behalf, while Rome was still occupied.

Lucius Boomer, head of the Waldorf-Astoria, gave one of the most elegant dinners in the history of New York. One of the guests, in reporting this later to a showman who recently returned from Europe, described the well-dressed men, the imported caviar and imported champagne, the rare dishes, the menus with each guest's name printed thereon, the servants in full livery, the curtains parting and the unusual entertainment presented.

"One touch was missing," said the showman just back from Europe. "There should have been a glass, and children's noses pressed against it staring at the scene. Imported children, of course."

The 41st Infantry Division, veterans of the Far Pacific, describes itself as "The Jangleers." At Altiave Division and destroyed it. The captured documents revealed that these Jangleers described themselves as the "Mitsurinjin" division. Its literal translation is "The Jangleers." Brooks Atkinson and Richard Watts, both back from China, made a pact that they would be the only correspondents who wouldn't write a book about the war.

Last summer Ludwig Bemelmans, the writer-artist, went to Hollywood to write the story which he and Jacques Thery had sold to the studio. The

movie will be called "Yolanda." When the job was completed, Bemelmans returned to New York. One of the characters in Bemelmans' screenplay has a habit of making sketches on tablecloths. Last week Bemelmans returned to Hollywood, hired by MGM for the special assignment of making these tablecloth sketches.

Many of the characters in Carlton Brown's new, fascinating book, "Brainstorm," are easily recognizable. One of them, a pink-tinted former editor, is a notorious check-bouncer barred from Sardi's because of his rubber checks. Ella Winter has returned from Russia. The Province of Quebec, for the first time in Canada's history, has granted the use of its crest to an individual furrier. The ten-year grant, giving him the sole agency on minks for America, Canada and France, was issued to Louis Ritter, whose colorful career soon will be adapted for the screen. Ritter, furrier to the Roosevelts, has been to the White House often. He refused to go there, however, to receive the citation issued to his late son, an Air Force lieutenant killed overseas.

This is a Christmas story of my second son, Warren, and of how to him at the age of 4 came the disillusionment about Santa Claus. Warren believed in Santa. Only at a department store, when Santa asked him: "What shall I bring you?" Warren folded his arms and said "Guess."

A week ago Saturday Warren went to the City Center for the Children's War Relief show. He clutched in his hand the 2-cent allowance he gets from his older brother, George, who gets an allowance of 12 cents. A news photographer selected Warren, at random, to pose before the Santa Claus. "Hello, Warren," Santa greeted him, "how are your brothers George and Jeff?"

And Warren penetrating the beard disguise knew there is no Santa Claus, for he recognized Santa as his "Uncle Louis" Calhoun.

On their way to a Staten Island Army hospital where they perform in a condensed version of "The Man Who Came to Dinner," the east-bound Statute of Liberty. "What shall I bring you?" Warren asked. "I've created a monument to Hitler," said Gen. David Sarnoff's retirement from the Army is expected this week. Senator Happy Chandler, on his way to the Capitol, asked his companion about the time. "You'll get there 40 minutes early," Chandler was told. He replied: "Good. That'll give me 40 minutes time to do some favors for a lot of ungrateful soundso who will never appreciate what a tough time a politician has."

Margot Stevenson, now appearing at the City Center in "Little Women," played the ingenue in "You Can't Take It With You," before she went to Hollywood. Miss Stevenson was born to the theater. Her father was Charles Alexander Stevenson, the matinee idol of his day. He appeared as the leading man with some of the most talented actresses in America. "My father," Miss Stevenson reported, "became famous with 'DuBarry.'"

"Not the real one," she was teased. "No. This was better than the real DuBarry," Miss Stevenson explained. "This was Mrs. Leslie Carter as 'DuBarry.'"

HEDDA HOPPER Could Be Biography?

Hollywood, Dec. 31.—Cary Grant's next will be "A Very Remarkable Fellow," which Harriet Parsons will produce at RKO. . . . Hedy Lamarr has a quaint way of entertaining her dinner guests. She demonstrates how easily John Loder can fall asleep. After they've dined, Hedy just says, "Go to sleep, John. You're a heavy sleeper, baby," and he does. . . . The Betty Field Holiday Party Events

Overheard at the David Selznick's plush Christmas party—Maria Montez saying, "O, no. Maria Montez does not approve of that." Now she's been nicknamed "Miss Victoria Queen." . . . At same place, Adrian's Janet looked like a 16th century lady about step into her coach and four. . . . At a dinner party the other night at Arthur Hornblow's two ladies practically put on boxing gloves over the color of Greer Garson's hair. Princess Yourievitch said, "It's the loveliest color I've ever seen and, unlike yours and mine, Greer's is real." The battle was on because Miss Montez, whose hair was black a few months ago but now is red, swears it was never any other color.

It was so nice seeing Dixie Dixie would start doing imitations of Bing again. She used to, years ago, and had everybody in hysterics. Our boys in the hospitals would simply love them. I wonder if anybody's ever asked her to. Well, I'm asking now. . . . Maxine Andrews, of the singing Andrews, and husband, Lou Levy, are moving into Jimmy Van Heusen's hill-top home. . . . Mrs. Sam Wood was rushed to the hospital with a serious ear infection.

Berrysville Soldier Wounded 2d Time

Berrysville, Va., Dec. 31.—Staff Sgt. Fred C. Pierce, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Pierce, was wounded in action in Germany on December 7. He had previously been wounded on D-Day.

Hon. Spy report nation-wide mad dog epidemic in U.S.—everybody ask for 'hair of dog that bit me' . . .

Young Wife Longs to Make Home With Officer Husband at His Post, but Committed Herself To Be Father's Housekeeper Three Years Ago

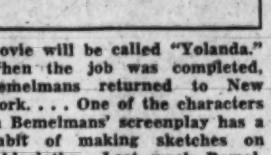
DEAR MARY HAWORTH: Three years ago, on my mother's death, I resigned my job and returned with my husband, to live in my father's home—at his request. An older married sister was living in the same city with her family; and an unmarried sister and brother were still at home with father. Shortly afterward, my husband entered the armed forces and my brother got married and established his own home. This left my sister and me with father.

Last year I was able to spend several months with my husband at his camp. I came back to father's home for two reasons—first, because my sister was ill and had quit her job, and second, because I had become pregnant and wished to be under my own doctor's care. A month after I returned, my sister got married and moved to another city. Now I have a child, almost a year old, and my husband is still in this country. He has held a commission for two years and we now have the means to live comfortably together.

I have approached other members of the family about taking care of dad, so I can live with my husband; but they merely shrug their shoulders and lift their eyebrows. Also, I have suggested to dad that he get a housekeeper, so that I could spend at least six months with my husband, who is now 500 miles away, but his only answer was a very blank stare. This is a very unsatisfactory existence for me, and my child is being outrageously spoiled by his grandfather, when I feel that he should, while he can, have the advantage of knowing his own father. Can you give me any help? O. B.

Present Policy Is Short-sighted

DEAR O. B.: Since you suggest a housekeeper for your father, that must mean he can afford one. And if such is the case, there is no real justification for neglecting your husband and leaving your marriage to go to seed, as you have been doing for more than two years.



Mary Hawthorth's Mail

Young Wife Longs to Make Home With Officer Husband at His Post, but Committed Herself To Be Father's Housekeeper Three Years Ago

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: Three years ago, on my mother's death, I resigned my job and returned with my husband, to live in my father's home—at his request. An older married sister was living in the same city with her family; and an unmarried sister and brother were still at home with father. Shortly afterward, my husband entered the armed forces and my brother got married and established his own home. This left my sister and me with father.

Last year I was able to spend several months with my husband at his camp. I came back to father's home for two reasons—first, because my sister was ill and had quit her job, and second, because I had become pregnant and wished to be under my own doctor's care. A month after I returned, my sister got married and moved to another city. Now I have a child, almost a year old, and my husband is still in this country. He has held a commission for two years and we now have the means to live comfortably together.

I have approached other members of the family about taking care of dad, so I can live with my husband; but they merely shrug their shoulders and lift their eyebrows. Also, I have suggested to dad that he get a housekeeper, so that I could spend at least six months with my husband, who is now 500 miles away, but his only answer was a very blank stare. This is a very unsatisfactory existence for me, and my child is being outrageously spoiled by his grandfather, when I feel that he should, while he can, have the advantage of knowing his own father. Can you give me any help? O. B.

Present Policy Is Short-sighted

DEAR O. B.: Since you suggest a housekeeper for your father, that must mean he can afford one. And if such is the case, there is no real justification for neglecting your husband and leaving your marriage to go to seed, as you have been doing for more than two years.

If the whole truth were told, I imagine we would learn that you hurried back home at the first hint of welcome, with the idea of making life easier for yourself, possibly because you were tired of job-holding, and figured that housekeeping for dad would be a

Mary Hawthorth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Keep Mind and Body Agile To Grow Old Gracefully

By Ida Jean Kain

Growing old gracefully has come normal range of motion every day, to mean any number of things, like when they won't get rusty. To loosen up the knee joints sit having enough money to get along on a table, legs hanging free and comfortably, keeping a philosophy, swinging back and forth at the physical outlook on life so it can be rich in the things that money can't buy, and like good swing from side to side. Follow this wines, getting more mellow instead of vinegar, as time goes by.

But literally, growing old gracefully means without getting stiff. Limber Hip Joints

Many times I've watched the old To Limber up the hip joints: people shuffle slowly along upperstand beside the table, hand on Broadway in our neighborhood. A table for support, and swing the lot of them can hardly walk a full-outside leg back and forth from block, and they move with ex-hip the hip joint, loose and limber. It's tremendously limited motion at the hip all right to let the knee joint bend joints and as if their knee joints as you swing. Then make small circles wouldn't bend. Most of them arcles, from the hip, three in one circle, and three in the opposite

To keep from getting stodgy at the midriff, bend. Sit on a stool or a chair, and circle at the waist, a change backward-forward-sideward to a little 82-year-old auntie and of back to starting position. Remine who thinks nothing of walk-er and circle in the opposite direction five miles at a clip. She has rectation.

Worked hard all her life and has Circle your head, touching chin walked practically every place she to one shoulder and then the other ever went.

The secret of growing old with-shoulders, forward, up, back and out getting stiff is in keeping com-down, out to sides then up over-plete range of motion in the joints, head and down. Circle the should. My old doctor friend who claims, forward, upward, backward that his joints are a good 15 years and downward.

younger than he is, says everyone That's the way to grow old gracefully should put all joints through the fully!

Mineral in Babies' Diets Affect Shape and Size of Legs

By Myrtle Meyer Eldred

No matter what the inherited shape of the leg it should have straight and strong bones, if the general nutrition is all that it ought to be.

When the child's legs bend in or out, when the ankle bones curve toward each other or are exaggeratedly prominent, one has to suspect that at some time or another the nutrition has been faulty and the growth of the bones has been influenced.

Vitamin D Valuable in Diet

Minerals which are present in the diet have a special affinity for the bones, teeth and nervous system. In the body's effort to deposit minerals where they are most needed, vitamin D is a valuable aid. Fish liver oils or concentrates or viosterol help the body to make the most economical use of minerals supplied by the diet.

When the diet is poor and vitamin D lacking, rickets may develop. It is a disease of childhood characterized by bones that may grow deformed in various ways because of lack of proper nutrition.

Girl Has Crooked Ankles

A reader asks this question.



Mary Hawthorth's Mail

Young Wife Longs to Make Home With Officer Husband at His Post, but Committed Herself To Be Father's Housekeeper Three Years Ago

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: Three years ago, on my mother's death, I resigned my job and returned with my husband, to live in my father's home—at his request. An older married sister was living in the same city with her family; and an unmarried sister and brother were still at home with father. Shortly afterward, my husband entered the armed forces and my brother got married and established his own home. This left my sister and me with father.

Last year I was able to spend several months with my husband at his camp. I came back to father's home for two reasons—first, because my sister was ill and had quit her job, and second, because I had become pregnant and wished to be under my own doctor's care. A month after I returned, my sister got married and moved to another city. Now I have a child, almost a year old, and my husband is still in this country. He has held a commission for two years and we now have the means to live comfortably together.

I have approached other members of the family about taking care of dad, so I can live with my husband; but they merely shrug their shoulders and lift their eyebrows. Also, I have suggested to dad that he get a housekeeper, so that I could spend at least six months with my husband, who is now 500 miles away, but his only answer was a very blank stare. This is a very unsatisfactory existence for me, and my child is being outrageously spoiled by his grandfather, when I feel that he should, while he can, have the advantage of knowing his own father. Can you give me any help? O. B.

Present Policy Is Short-sighted

DEAR O. B.: Since you suggest a housekeeper for your father, that must mean he can afford one. And if such is the case, there is no real justification for neglecting your husband and leaving your marriage to go to seed, as you have been doing for more than two years.

If the whole truth were told, I imagine we would learn that you hurried back home at the first hint of welcome, with the idea of making life easier for yourself, possibly because you were tired of job-holding, and figured that housekeeping for dad would be a

Mary Hawthorth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Keep Mind and Body Agile To Grow Old Gracefully

By Ida Jean Kain

Growing old gracefully has come normal range of motion every day, to mean any number of things, like when they won't get rusty. To loosen up the knee joints sit having enough money to get along on a table, legs hanging free and comfortably, keeping a philosophy, swinging back and forth at the physical outlook on life so it can be rich in the things that money can't buy, and like good swing from side to side. Follow this wines, getting more mellow instead of vinegar, as time goes by.

But literally, growing old gracefully means without getting stiff. Limber Hip Joints

Many times I've watched the old To Limber up the hip joints: people shuffle slowly along upperstand beside the table, hand on Broadway in our neighborhood. A table for support, and swing the lot of them can hardly walk a full-outside leg back and forth from block, and they move with ex-hip the hip joint, loose and limber. It's tremendously limited motion at the hip all right to let the knee joint bend joints and as if their knee joints as you swing. Then make small circles wouldn't bend. Most of them arcles, from the hip, three in one circle, and three in the opposite

To keep from getting stodgy at the midriff, bend. Sit on a stool or a chair, and circle at the waist, a change backward-forward-sideward to a little 82-year-old auntie and of back to starting position. Remine who thinks nothing of walk-er and circle in the opposite direction five miles at a clip. She has rectation.

Worked hard all her life and has Circle your head, touching chin walked practically every place she to one shoulder and then the other ever went.

The secret of growing old with-shoulders, forward, up, back and out getting stiff is in keeping com-down, out to sides then up over-plete range of motion in the joints, head and down. Circle the should. My old doctor friend who claims, forward, upward, backward that his joints are a good 15 years and downward.

younger than he is, says everyone That's the way to grow old gracefully should put all joints through the fully!

Mineral in Babies' Diets Affect Shape and Size of Legs

By Myrtle Meyer Eldred

No matter what the inherited shape of the leg it should have straight and strong bones, if the general nutrition is all that it ought to be.

When the child's legs bend in or out, when the ankle bones curve toward each other or are exaggeratedly prominent, one has to suspect that at some time or another the nutrition has been faulty and the growth of the bones has been influenced.

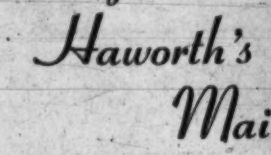
Vitamin D Valuable in Diet

Minerals which are present in the diet have a special affinity for the bones, teeth and nervous system. In the body's effort to deposit minerals where they are most needed, vitamin D is a valuable aid. Fish liver oils or concentrates or viosterol help the body to make the most economical use of minerals supplied by the diet.

When the diet is poor and vitamin D lacking, rickets may develop. It is a disease of childhood characterized by bones that may grow deformed in various ways because of lack of proper nutrition.

Girl Has Crooked Ankles

A reader asks this question.



Mary Hawthorth's Mail

Young Wife Longs to Make Home With Officer Husband at His Post, but Committed Herself To Be Father's Housekeeper Three Years Ago

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: Three years ago, on my mother's death, I resigned my job and returned with my husband, to live in my father's home—at his request. An older married sister was living in the same city with her family; and an unmarried sister and brother were still at home with father. Shortly afterward, my husband entered the armed forces and my brother got married and established his own home. This left my sister and me with father.

Last year I was able to spend several months with my husband at his camp. I came back to father's home for two reasons—first, because my sister was ill and had quit her job, and second, because I had become pregnant and wished to be under my own doctor's care. A month after I returned, my sister got married and moved to another city. Now I have a child, almost a year old, and my husband is still in this country. He has held a commission for two years and we now have the means to live comfortably together.

I have approached other members of the family about taking care of dad, so I can live with my husband; but they merely shrug their shoulders and lift their eyebrows. Also, I have suggested to dad that he get a housekeeper, so that I could spend at least six months with my husband, who is now 500 miles away, but his only answer was a very blank stare. This is a very unsatisfactory existence for me, and my child is being outrageously spoiled by his grandfather, when I feel that he should, while he can, have the advantage of knowing his own father. Can you give me any help? O. B.

Present Policy Is Short-sighted

DEAR O. B.: Since you suggest a housekeeper for your father, that must mean he can afford one. And if such is the case, there is no real justification for neglecting your husband and leaving your marriage to go to seed, as you have been doing for more than two years.

If the whole truth were told, I imagine we would learn that you hurried back home at the first hint of welcome, with the idea of making life easier for yourself, possibly because you were tired of job-holding, and figured that housekeeping for dad would be a

Mary Hawthorth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Keep Mind and Body Agile To Grow Old Gracefully

By Ida Jean Kain

Growing old gracefully has come normal range of motion every day, to mean any number of things, like when they won't get rusty. To loosen up the knee joints sit having enough money to get along on a table, legs hanging free and comfortably, keeping a philosophy, swinging back and forth at the physical outlook on life so it can be rich in the things that money can't buy, and like good swing from side to side. Follow this wines, getting more mellow instead of vinegar, as time goes by.

But literally, growing old gracefully means without getting stiff. Limber Hip Joints

Many times I've watched the old To Limber up the hip joints: people shuffle slowly along upperstand beside the table, hand on Broadway in our neighborhood. A table for support, and swing the lot of them can hardly walk a full-outside leg back and forth from block, and they move with ex-hip the hip joint, loose and limber. It's tremendously limited motion at the hip all right to let the knee joint bend joints and as if their knee joints as you swing. Then make small circles wouldn't bend. Most of them arcles, from the hip, three in one circle, and three in the opposite

To keep from getting stodgy at the midriff, bend. Sit on a stool or a chair, and circle at the waist, a change backward-forward-sideward to a little 82-year-old auntie and of back to starting position. Remine who thinks nothing of walk-er and circle in the opposite direction five miles at a clip. She has rectation.

Worked hard all her life and has Circle your head, touching chin walked practically every place she to one shoulder and then the other ever went.

The secret of growing old with-shoulders, forward, up, back and out getting stiff is in keeping com-down, out to sides then up over-plete range of motion in the joints, head and down. Circle the should. My old doctor friend who claims, forward, upward, backward that his joints are a good 15 years and downward.

younger than he is, says everyone That's the way to grow old gracefully should put all joints through the fully!

Mineral in Babies' Diets Affect Shape and Size of Legs

By Myrtle Meyer Eldred

No matter what the inherited shape of the leg it should have straight and strong bones, if the general nutrition is all that it ought to be.

When the child's legs bend in or out, when the ankle bones curve toward each other or are exaggeratedly prominent, one has to suspect that at some time or another the nutrition has been faulty and the growth of the bones has been influenced.

Vitamin D Valuable in Diet

Minerals which are present in the diet have a special affinity for the bones, teeth and nervous system. In the body's effort to deposit minerals where they are most needed, vitamin D is a valuable aid. Fish liver oils or concentrates or viosterol help the body to make the most economical use of minerals supplied by the diet.

When the diet is poor and vitamin D lacking, rickets may develop. It is a disease of childhood characterized by bones that may grow deformed in various ways because of lack of proper nutrition.

Girl Has Crooked Ankles

A reader asks this question.



Miss Virginia Thurston

Young Wife Longs to Make Home With Officer Husband at His Post, but Committed Herself To Be Father's Housekeeper Three Years Ago

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: Three years ago, on my mother's death, I resigned my job and returned with my husband, to live in my father's home—at his request. An older married sister was living in the same city with her family; and an unmarried sister and brother were still at home with father. Shortly afterward, my husband entered the armed forces and my brother got married and established his own home. This left my sister and me with father.

Last year I was able to spend several months with my husband at his camp. I came back to father's home for two reasons—first, because my sister was ill and had quit her job, and second, because I had become pregnant and wished to be under my own doctor's care. A month after I returned, my sister got married and moved to another city. Now I have a child, almost a year old, and my husband is still in this country. He has held a commission for two years and we now have the means to live comfortably together.

I have approached other members of the family about taking care of dad, so I can live with my husband; but they merely shrug their shoulders and lift their eyebrows. Also, I have suggested to dad that he get a housekeeper, so that I could spend at least six months with my husband, who is now 500 miles away, but his only answer was a very blank stare. This is a very unsatisfactory existence for me, and my child is being outrageously spoiled by his grandfather, when I feel that he should, while he can, have the advantage of knowing his own father. Can you give me any help? O. B.

Present Policy Is Short-sighted

DEAR O. B.: Since you suggest a housekeeper for your father, that must mean he can afford one. And if such is the case, there is no real justification for neglecting your husband and leaving your marriage to go to seed, as you have been doing for more than two years.

If the whole truth were told, I imagine we would learn that you hurried back home at the first hint of welcome, with the idea of making life easier for yourself, possibly because you were tired of job-holding, and figured that housekeeping for dad would be a

Mary Hawthorth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Keep Mind and Body Agile To Grow Old Gracefully

By Ida Jean Kain

Growing old gracefully has come normal range of motion every day, to mean any number of things, like when they won't get rusty. To loosen up the knee joints sit having enough money to get along on a table, legs hanging free and comfortably, keeping a philosophy, swinging back and forth at the physical outlook on life so it can be rich in the things that

The
Federal
Diary

By Jerry Klutz

Biddle to Make Report
On Cartels This Week

DIARY NOTES: This week Attorney General Biddle will send the Congress a report on how cartels and other monopolies are hampering war production and how they may destroy the peace. Congress asked for the report by January 3. Charles Mahaffie, the Interstate Commerce Commission's foremost authority on railroad financing and who has been offered an attractive position to advise investors in railroad securities. Southern members of Congress are trying to block his reappointment. A three-man board to dispose of surplus property abroad may be created. It should consist of representatives of Foreign Economic Administration, the Army and the Navy.

My dealer tells me we'll now have plenty of gas. He says PAW withheld it during the holidays to keep Federal workers from going home. PAW says nix. . . Leave for scores of employees was canceled for today and they may be told to put in a full day on the job. The agencies had planned to follow a liberal policy on holidays, starting today, but the order for full production came from F. D. R. himself. Labor Secretary Frances Perkins brought the matter up in a Cabinet meeting. She proposed that most employees on nonwar work be released today. F. D. R. said no with emphasis. Employees who are absent today without excuse will be charged with a day's pay. . . Charles Greenwood, the oldest Capitol Hill secretary in point of service, retires today. He has served seven members of Congress since 1906, the latest being Representative Douglass of New York.

Cabell Phillips has resigned as assistant director of public relations at Justice to reenter newspaper work. . . Senator McKellar has recommended Ridley Mitchell, a former Tennessee member of Congress, for appointment as director of Justice's Lands Division. . . James H. Edwards retires today from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He was chief of the Division of International Economy. . . Navy Secretary Forrestal has again urged F. D. R. to nominate Struvel Hensel to be his Assistant Secretary. Hensel is now doing the job, but he hasn't the title. . . United Federal Workers are conducting a membership drive at the Library of Congress. . . Office of Price Administration is recruiting new employees to handle the new rationing programs. Fred Mills has replaced John W. Hunt in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General.

FDR, it's reported, will ask the new Congress to make extensive revisions of Social Security to extend Social Security to all wage earners and farmers; to lower the retirement age from 70 to 65, and to cover Federal and other public employees under unemployment compensation. The recommendations are bound to have a big effect on Government employees and the Civil Service retirement system. Eventually, the two systems will be tied closely together and as Social Security is liberalized steps will be taken to ease the Civil Service system. The compulsory retirement age in Government is now 70 and when the war is over and manpower is plentiful it is certain that employees will be given the privilege of retiring at earlier ages. The compulsory retirement age is likely to be cut down to 65 to make room for veterans.

However, Social Security and Civil Service haven't worked well together. Civil Service people have a deep-seated fear that Social Security wants to gobble up their system. For example, the two agencies have worked for months, without success, on a comparative, simple problem. They haven't been able to agree on how the Social Security account of a temporary Government worker should be kept current. The new Congress is certain to try to correct this problem and it could do the job easily if the two agencies involved could agree on how it should be done.

Tens of thousands of Federal workers are involved—all employees who will have served Uncle Sam less than five years. The way it is now, an employee who serves less than five years is given back the money he paid into Civil Service when he leaves the Government. Anyone who serves five or more years will be given an annuity. But Social Security now must penalize the person who spends a year or so in Government. . . That person isn't credited with time worked and his pension will be proportionately lowered. Many people want to be able to pay up their Social Security accounts to cover short Government service. They can't do it now: there's no provision for it, and Social Security and Civil Service haven't been able to agree on how they could. F. D. R. in his forthcoming message on Social Security, may ask Congress to do something about it. If he doesn't, the Civil Service committees of the House and Senate are certain to look into it.

Candy

Home Agent Quits
In Spotsylvania

Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 31.—The Spotsylvania Board of Supervisors has accepted the resignation of Mrs. W. A. Harris, at home demonstration agent for the county, effective January 15. No successor has been named.

WFMJ
MONDAY

530 Kilocycles

MORNING

6:00 Uncle Joe.
6:45 Corcoran.
7:00 Sunrise Salute.
7:15 Corcoran and Bedford.
7:30 Sunrise Salute.
8:00 News.
8:15 The Jinks.
8:30 News.
8:45 Morning Devotions.
9:15 School of the Air.
9:30 This Life Is Mine.
10:00 News.
10:15 Town Crier.
10:30 News.
10:45 Changing World.
11:00 News.
11:15 Town Crier.
11:30 News.
11:45 Farm Time With Uncle Joe.

AFTERNOON

12:01 Bedford News.
12:15 Big Sister.
12:30 News.
12:45 Our Old Sunday.
1:00 Family Hymns.
1:15 News.
1:30 Mills and Mollie.
1:45 News.
2:00 Dixie Rogers.
2:15 Tom and Herb.
2:30 News.
2:45 Little Jack Little.
3:00 News.
3:15 News.
3:30 News.
3:45 News.
4:00 News.
4:15 News.
4:30 News.
4:45 News.
5:00 News.

EVENING

6:15 Musical Varieties.
6:30 News.
6:45 Dinner Music.
7:00 Preview of Program.
7:15 News.
7:30 Thanks to the Yanks.
7:45 News.
8:00 News.
8:15 News.
8:30 News.
8:45 News.
9:00 News.
9:15 News.
9:30 News.
9:45 News.
10:00 News.
10:15 News.
10:30 News.
10:45 News.
11:00 News.
11:15 News.
11:30 News.
11:45 News.

MONDAY EVENING BROADCASTING CO.

FREDERICKSBURG, MD.

WCHV

1450 Kilocycles

MONDAY

MORNING

7:00 Musical Clock.
8:00 Martin Armstrong.
8:15 Morning Melodies.
8:30 News Correspondents.
8:45 Lucky Lady.
9:00 Breakfast Club.
9:15 True Story.
9:30 Cliff Edwards.
9:45 News Woman's Opinion.
10:00 Breakfast at Sardi's.
10:15 Sunny Side of the Street.
10:30 News.
10:45 News.
11:00 News.
11:15 News.
11:30 News.
11:45 News.

AFTERNOON

12:00 Glamour Manor.
12:15 News.
12:30 News.
12:45 News.
1:00 News.
1:15 News.
1:30 News.
1:45 News.
2:00 News.
2:15 News.
2:30 News.
2:45 News.
3:00 News.
3:15 News.
3:30 News.
3:45 News.
4:00 News.
4:15 News.
4:30 News.
4:45 News.
5:00 News.

EVENING

6:00 Kierman's New Currents.
6:15 The Recapping Time.
6:30 News.
6:45 Richfield Reporter.
7:00 News.
7:15 Service Unlimited.
7:30 To Be Announced.
7:45 Confidentially Yours.
8:00 News and Melrose.
8:15 Lum and Anne.
8:30 Blind Date.
8:45 News.
9:00 Spotlight Bands.
9:15 News.
9:30 Good Old Days.
9:45 News You Want.
10:00 News.
10:15 News.
10:30 News.
10:45 News.
11:00 News.
11:15 News.
11:30 News.
11:45 News.

AFTERNOON

12:00 Band of the Week.
12:15 Chief Alton Fritz.
12:30 Farm and Home Hour.
1:00 News.
1:15 Lum and Anne.
1:30 Kierman's Corner.
1:45 Hollywood Hits.
2:00 News.
2:15 News.
2:30 Money Man.
2:45 Money Man.
3:00 Money Man.
3:15 Star Time.
3:30 News.
3:45 News.
4:00 News.
4:15 News.
4:30 News.
4:45 News.
5:00 News.

EVENING

6:00 News.
6:15 News.
6:30 News.
6:45 News.
7:00 News.
7:15 News.
7:30 News.
7:45 News.
8:00 News.
8:15 News.
8:30 News.
8:45 News.
9:00 News.
9:15 News.
9:30 News.
9:45 News.
10:00 News.
10:15 News.
10:30 News.
10:45 News.
11:00 News.
11:15 News.
11:30 News.
11:45 News.

FREDERICKSBURG BROADCASTING

Fredericksburg, Va.

BARNABY

Your old Fairy Godfather

will find a way to absolve

your dad, Barnaby. Mmm.

But he's in quite a jam...

Cops in the house... Those

stolen furs in his cellar—

You put

the furs

there—

CROCKETT JOHNSON

Warn him to say nothing.

Until I bring a battery of

competent counselors, who,

under my direction, will—

But, no! I can't do that.

Every GOOD lawyer limits his

lucrative practice exclusively

to the defense of comely young

women, or their honest fiancés,

falsely accused, by dull-witted

district attorneys, of MURDER—

I've read all the cases on the

shelf in the drugstore, and—

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!

They're coming upstairs!

Mr. O'Malley! The policemen!